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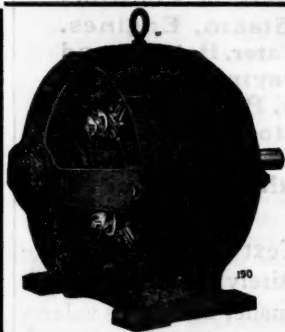


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The suggestion of the English student of American government in the Philippines, who has been contributing articles to the London Times, relative to the date for the American evacuation of the islands, shows less clearness of vision than one would expect in a writer who attempts to handle so important a subject. This Britisher views our problem in the Orient as a colonial expert, and says that, while no one can fix a date when we should leave the islands, it would be entirely feasible for us to set a date before which we will not give up the islands. He says that if Congress would make a declaration that there must be no talk of independence for twenty, twenty-five or thirty years it would put an end to nearly all the conditions which now hamper progress in the islands. While there might be an immediate outbreak of indignation, the final result would be to allay the present agitation for independence, and would promise a stability of conditions which would invite capital. To this suggestion we do not attach much importance. There is no more sense in giving a negative date than in fixing an affirmative one. If before the expiration of a certain negative date it should be found that the Filipinos were able to govern themselves satisfactorily it would be manifestly unjust for us to remain there if our only reason for staying was that the date for evacuation had not yet arrived. We quite agree with our friend, the Springfield Republican, that any declaration of a negative date by Congress would have no effect at all in allaying the agitation, for much of the agitation in the Philippines is fostered by a certain little American coterie, not unknown in the neighborhood in which the Republican circulates, and this coterie is absolutely oblivious of dates, promises, obligations and existing conditions. It dwells in the ideal and the Utopian, and there dates are unknown. It would continue its agitation just the same, whether we promised to leave the Philippines or not. We have often presented for the consideration of this band of agitators the fact that, if we departed, the Moros would be very likely to swoop down upon the Christian inhabitants and either exterminate them or reduce them to subjection, but not yet have we been able to get from them any kind of reply. The English student of the Philippines sees too much insecurity in the tenure of those who hold office in the islands, and regards it as a danger to good government there that officeholders are unlikely to have had experience in colonial affairs. He finds there are no pensions and that few men go there expecting to find a career in the colony, accepting office merely as a stepping stone to something better at home. That may be said of almost any colonial service under the sun where the climate is markedly different from that at home. No man reared in the temperate zone will care to lay out a life career in the tropics, whether he be American, Britisher, Frenchman or German. The criticism that the best men are not available for office-holding service in the Philippines has little weight, in view of the fact that at home, whether in England or the United States, the best men are not available for political offices; indeed, it has been a constant objection to universal suffrage that the best men do not come to the front.

It is fortunate for the purity of athletics in our colleges and universities that so persistent an advocate and worker for the best in sports as Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., has been re-elected as president of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The steady tendency toward higher athletic ideals in the various colleges, while not to be ascribed wholly to his interest and enthusiasm, has received from him unfailing support and official encouragement. The president of such a body, if he were so disposed, could effectively block real reform, while making a great pretense of laboring for improvement;

but Captain Pierce's official actions have always been in accord with his demands for clean sport, so that there could be no question where the head of the association stood. The colleges and universities of the country, both in and out of the association, are to be felicitated upon having so capable and valuable a chief official as Captain Pierce, while the Army is to be congratulated on having a representative who, year after year, is chosen to head this body of athletic collegians. The fact that the membership of the association has almost doubled since 1907 shows the advantage of good management and the need of just such an organization. One striking characteristic of this body's gatherings and work is the harmony and co-operation that prevail. In the report of the annual meeting it appears that the association, instead of assuming a dictatorial spirit, which often is the bane of such organizations, and laying down autocratic rules, seeks to ascertain the sentiment of the different institutions in its membership. We note that among the replies relative to the present football rules, five colleges favored the crawling of the man with the ball when within twenty yards of the goal, so as to make scoring easier. It is to be hoped that this recommendation will receive scant consideration. The reprehensible practice of crawling has been eliminated to a gratifying degree, and to permit its reintroduction within certain limits would virtually be to condone its revival throughout the field. From the replies on the subject of summer baseball it will be seen that football is not the only game in which great reform has been necessary. While much attention—some, perhaps, may say too much—has been given to the evils of football, the professional nuisance has grown up in college baseball, until now the abolition of it as a summer sport is seriously recommended as the only way to escape the bane of professionalism. A healthy condition of the athletics of the country may be doubted when such a state of affairs can be reported from our institutions of learning. Of one thing one may be sure, and that is that there are no professionals on the nines of the Military and Naval Academies.

As a by-product of an investigation into the practicability of wireless telephones the Signal Corps of the Army has given to the world multiplex telephony. Under General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, the Signal Corps has developed a system by which several independent conversations may be carried on simultaneously over the same wire circuit. It is believed that this, one of the most important events since the original invention of the telephone, will prove to be more useful than a wireless telephone. That two wires are no longer necessary for efficient telephony has also been demonstrated, and that a single wire with "silent-earth" connections can be used for multiplex telephony. All the necessary instruments required for this new system have been perfected, and can be purchased from dealers in the open market. The additional telephone conversations upon a wire circuit do not interfere in the slightest degree with the operation of the present telephone installations, which remain unchanged. It has not been determined just how many conversations can be carried on over one wire by the multiplex system, but in all probability no trouble will be experienced in making ten connections over a single wire. The unrestricted use of this method is free to all people in the United States. A description of the method is given in patents numbered 980,356, 980,357, 980,358, 980,359, issued Jan. 3, copies of which may be purchased from the Commissioner of Patents at five cents each. There is no royalty or other expense attached to the use of this system. The system giving two independent telephone conversations over a single wire circuit is now in operation between the research laboratory of the Signal Corps at the Bureau of Standards and the Signal Corps construction laboratory at 1710 Pennsylvania avenue, N.W. The patents were issued to Major George O. Squier, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, who has been at work for a year developing this system. Now that he has perfected it he throws it open to the world, holding, with a high sense of honor, that it would not be proper for him to profit by an invention made in his capacity as an officer of the Army. Major Squier studied at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, under the late Professor Rowland, the inventor of the multiplex telegraph system, and the Major was graduated from that university in 1893 with the degree of doctor of philosophy. He entered West Point as a cadet July 1, 1883, and was graduated in 1887, and assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps Feb. 23, 1890, and reached the grade of major in 1903.

An endorsement of the Militia Pay bill (H.R. 28436) by the War Department will shortly be sent to Congress. With this endorsement, it is understood, will go some suggestions as to the regulations necessary to the development of the Militia along lines which will make it fit more closely into the organization of the Army. Army officers who have participated in joint camps of instruction and acted as instructors for the Militia are uniformly in favor of legislation by which the Militia is to receive pay. It is understood that the terms of the bill now pending before Congress are not considered unreasonable at the War Department or among Congressmen who have given the subject careful study. Of course Congress can scarcely be expected to pass such an important measure at this session, but some missionary work can be done before the adjournment. As has been stated previously, a hearing will be given some of the National Guard officers before the Committee on Military Affairs within a

few days. It would not be surprising if some of the officers of the Army would be called before the Military Affairs Committee before the testimony is concluded. While the National Guard officers are managing the campaign for the Militia pay legislation, they are calling upon the War Department for advice. They are as anxious for legislation which will harmonize the relations between the Militia and the Army as are the officers in the Regular Establishment. The officers of the Militia as a rule take a broad view of the entire subject of the country's defense, and realize as well as do the Army officers the sphere that is to be filled by the National Guard. This opens the way for a united effort by which it is thought legislation can be secured which will make both the Army and the Militia more efficient. Unfortunately their relations have not always been such as to best promote the interests of both. It is evident that if the nation is to pay the Organized Militia it must come more directly under the control of the War Department. To bring about this change, and at the same time maintain local interest in the state organizations, is the problem to be solved, and it is not an easy one. Just how far the proposed legislation will go in the direction of Federal control of the Militia under the restrictions of the Constitution is for Congress to determine. It will be impossible to secure money from the Federal Government for the state troops without putting them under the direction of the War Department.

The New York Sun is allowing a gentleman from Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Mr. Richard R. McMahon, to occupy much of its space in arguing a question about which there is no dispute. No one doubts that the Constitution prohibits the election to Congress of anyone holding an office under the United States. But the Constitution does not provide that the question as to what constitutes an office shall be determined by Mr. McMahon. The New York Court of Appeals, in *People v. Duane*, 121 N.Y., 367, held that a retired officer of the Army does not hold an office. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has held that retired officers are pensioners, who receive pay for past service or for disability, and who exercise no functions of office and receive none of the emoluments of office. In numerous legal decisions it has been held that the term "office" implies tenure, duration, emolument and duties, continuing and permanent, not occasional and temporary. In what respect does this definition apply to the position of a retired officer? Winthrop, in his "Digest of the Opinions of the Judge Advocates General of the Army," says (No. 1811): "A public office is a place created by statute, or by virtue of a power conferred by statute, for the purpose of the administration of public affairs, and the holder of which is appointed or elected and not employed by contract merely, and is vested with functions involving the action of some part of the machinery of government." How does this apply to a retired officer not ordered on active duty? True, there are decisions by the Court of Claims, the Attorney General and the Comptroller which take a different view of the position of a retired officer, so that it would appear to require a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States to finally settle the matter. The most elaborate and lucid discussion of this question thus far, however, is that of the New York Court of Appeals in the case cited above, where the decision was most decidedly against the claim that a retired officer is the incumbent of an office within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States and the law.

There is a foretaste of the increase in commerce that will come from the opening of the Panama Canal in the growth of the freight business between San Francisco and New York by way of the Panama railroad steamships since the California and Atlantic Steamship Company began its new service between San Francisco and Panama. So large is the increase that the Canal Record, the official journal of the Isthmian Canal Commission, announces that an extension of the cargo handling facilities at both the Atlantic and the Pacific terminals of the railroad is necessary. In November, 1910, the through freight from Colon to Panama amounted to 26,513 tons, as compared with 21,571 tons in the same month in 1909, and the freight from Panama to Colon for transportation to the States amounted to 22,734 tons, against 12,049 tons in 1909. The Record says: "The improved steamship service, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic, has resulted in freight being transported more rapidly in some instances by the Panama Canal route than by the railroads across the continent. The transit takes from twenty-three to thirty days. The dock at Cristobal is to be remodeled and eight giant cranes are to be installed at the Balboa, or Pacific, terminal, to replace the outgrown cranes. A 45-ton steam shovel made a new record on Dec. 6 on the Canal, when at the Gatun Spillway 2,448 cubic yards of earth were dug in an eight-hour day. The previous record was 1,356 yards. The concrete work on the Gatun Dam is proceeding satisfactorily, on Dec. 17 forty-six per cent. being finished.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "I understand that the law requires that the Secretary of the Navy shall name our men-of-war after the states and cities, but is there any law that would prevent the Secretary from naming one of our modern vessels after that grand old ship that carried such consternation to the heart of the British navy during the early part of the last century—the Constitution?"

Claude Grahame-White confidently affirms that the year 1911 will witness the actual development of a great new industry. The advancement of the aeroplane, he points out, has been checked by three defects in the machines themselves, inability to combat winds, constructional weaknesses and the unreliability of the engines. These defects, which made aeroplanes mere playthings in their early stages of development, are already being overcome in an altogether surprising way. This is a résumé of the opinion of the celebrated British aviator given to the public just before the close of the year, and yet the last day of 1910 witnessed the worst of all aviation catastrophes, when two of the leading American fliers were instantly killed while making flights in widely separated places. The deaths of Moisant and Hoxsey on Dec. 31 do not indicate that the overcoming of the weaknesses in construction of which the British aviator spoke so confidently has yet arrived. It is very easy to say that the double tragedy was caused by recklessness on the part of the sky pilots, but it is more likely that demands are being made upon the aeroplane which it was never made to meet, and it is equally likely that the increasing demands which extravagant confidence will continue to make upon it will far outrun the capacity of the machine. That the deaths of these shining lights of the higher way, whose personal characteristics made their sudden end very deplorable to a large circle of acquaintances, will check the ambitious efforts to get more out of the aeroplane than it will be able to accomplish for many years to come is not to be expected. In view of the wild claims made for the flying machines from almost the first days of their successful short flights. They were going to carry aloft large quantities of explosives, which would blot whole fleets, forts and cities off the face of the earth, or they would be able to transport a German army across the Channel to land in England overnight. These claims were not put forth by military experts, who recognized the difficulties attending such transportation of explosives and men in air craft. The success of the aeroplane as a passenger vessel for regular freight or passenger business has not seemed to present itself to the experimenters as so nearly likely of realization as its ability to revolutionize warfare and turn the sky into a field of battle. So it is not improbable that the exaggerated efforts to make the aeroplane an engine of destruction, instead of limiting its work to simple reconnaissance, will continue in spite of the recent fatalities. Indeed, claims no less wild than those made at the beginning of the Wrights' flights are still being made, in spite of all the deaths in the last two years. Immediately after Hoxsey had flown over Mount Wilson, of the Sierras, a newspaper, in a high state of enthusiasm, ascribed to a lieutenant of the Regular Army the fanciful statement that with a thousand of such biplanes an army of ten thousand men could be transported across mountains as high as the Alps in a day. Of course, such an unqualified statement was never made by an officer of the Army, for he would know the uselessness of an army so transported. It would have only a handful of rations, and its ammunition would be limited to a few rounds. Its supplies would be on the other side of the mountain range. Such an army would make altogether a sad and sorry spectacle as an effective fighting force. This view leaves out of consideration the fact that there would have to be a thousand aviators as skilful as Hoxsey, and such men are rare indeed. Experienced aviators like Latham, Knabenshue and others advance the theory that, as Hoxsey dropped more than 7,000 feet in three minutes, this change from rare to dense air caused too rapid an alteration in blood pressure, which affected the heart, paralyzing the control of the muscles, such as happens in "mountain sickness." The former mechanic of Moisant attributes his death to the use of a worn-out and patched machine. The wisdom of the Wrights in refusing from the beginning to make flights for exhibition purposes, and in flying only for the purpose of furthering the science of aviation, is now clearly read in the lengthening of the ghastly record of mortal accidents, many of which are the result of a tendency toward hippodroming and of flying, not for the purpose of demonstrating the value of certain theories, but to tickle the morbid curiosity of a throng of spectators, who feel they must have a certain number of thrills to offset the money they paid at the gate.

May we take the liberty of suggesting to our Southern contemporary, The Confederate Veteran, that it is not helping to foster a better feeling between the sections by admitting to its columns such unworthy characterizations as this, appearing in its December issue: "Classed with Butler the beast, Miles the malicious, Neal the outlaw, and Pope the pestiferous, Sherman the savage, the Nero of the nineteenth century, goes down into that infamy that must halo his memory as long as the pages of history tell the truth of the great tragedy of 1861 and 1865." There has been a sudden reawakening of bitterness toward Sherman in the circle of Confederate veterans because of the recent publication of a letter from Col. David F. Boyd, a prominent Confederate officer, extolling Sherman as being all that a good man should be. Not only has Sherman been abused, but poor Boyd has come in for no small amount of contumely. From such unreasoning vituperativeness it is a pleasure to turn to the sentiment expressed by Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander Army of Tennessee Department, United Confederate Veterans, at the recent dedication of the monument to Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, of the Confederate army, who was killed Jan. 19, 1862, at Mill Springs, Ky., in a battle with the Union forces under General Thomas. "Should I speak at this hour of the valor and courage of the Southern troops," said General Young, "I say nothing in derogation of the superb history of the Federal Army; but as we exalt the valor and gallantry of the Confederate soldier, and when we look back over the history of the war and see what, under great difficulties, the Federal Army accomplished in overcoming so great and so valiant a foe, the men who marched under the Stars and Stripes and constituted the Federal armies have no just ground of complaint against those who magnify Confederate courage." This Zollicoffer monument is unique, in that a Union soldier veteran gave one acre of land as a site for the shaft and other Union veterans displayed a liberal spirit. At one time during the dedication exercises there was some disturbance by conversation on the outer margin of the assembly, which numbered five thousand persons, when a venerable man, with commanding and penetrating voice, rose and said: "I was a Union soldier, and am here to attend this service, and you must all be quiet." His counsel was heeded. Confederates want an agreement as to the name of the battle in which General Zollicoffer

was killed. The Federals designated it Mill Springs, while the Confederates call it Fishing Creek. Each place is distant from the actual battlefield. Logan's Cross Roads is central to the field.

Football players from the Military and Naval Academies should remember that the Carlisle Indian School can select its eleven from an enrolment almost as large as that of Princeton University, its students numbering 1,132. As one considers this large total it is difficult to believe that only thirty years have elapsed since the first group of eighty-two Sioux Indians from the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations of South Dakota arrived at Carlisle, Pa., to receive the benefit of a civilized education. From this beginning has grown an elaborate system of Indian schools, embracing 167 day schools, eighty-eight reservation boarding schools and twenty-six non-reservation schools, so that to-day 25,777 Indian students are being educated under the Government's immediate patronage at a cost for the fiscal year of 1909 of \$4,008,825. This satisfactory aggregate is increased to 30,630 by the students at the contract and mission schools. The Indian has shown his capacity for civilized government in what was known as the Indian Territory, where for many years the five tribes stationed there displayed a harmoniousness of tribal relations and a recognition of legal procedure that was a tribute to a certain native and latent love of order which at first glance might seem out of place in a race whose place in history has been won largely by records of savage cruelty and bloodthirstiness. Yet in the far-off days of the Six Nations in New York the administration of the affairs of those red men displayed a high order of statesmanship, and has suggested to some that in their confederation was born the idea of the Federal Union and that larger federation of the world of which the poet has sung, with its silent war drums and furled battle flags. Still, these wise old Indians were unable to withstand the white man's diseases and temptations, which have been a greater influence toward the extinguishment of the Indian race than the sword and the rifle of organized armies. The total Indian population of this country on June 30, 1909, was 290,293, of which Oklahoma had 117,370, nearly all of these being members of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles—the five civilized tribes. The total expenditures of the United States Government in behalf of the Indians in 1909 amounted to \$9,253,347, of which, it will be seen, nearly one-half was for schools.

Asking "Have you seen anything more assinine than this?" a correspondent sends us a long letter addressed to the Indianapolis Star by a clergyman of the vicinage, who, in this choice display of self-confident ignorance, says: "Let us suppose that sudden outbreak of war should rob the United States of the Philippines and that we woke up some fine morning to find that this white man's burden had been lifted from our shoulders, howbeit somewhat rudely. I wonder who among us would weep except it might be a sentimental tear or two on account of our deference to the traditional notion that national honor and prestige have somehow suffered an affront. Or suppose Japan or some other government should break through our coast defenses and land on our shores here in America and invade our country. How long could they maintain a foothold here? And how absurd is the supposition that any nation would undertake to make a permanent invasion. The cost of a few battleships and their maintenance would speedily repair any temporary damage that might be done. The fact is that we are still under the tyranny of the old feudal sentiment, that we must have our castle impregnable and our drawbridge ready to lift, our moats filled and our loopholes bristling with armor. We do not need this sort of preparation, offensive and defensive, except in a modest degree. In case of emergency or necessary defense the voluntary service of a free people, with such preliminary training as the Militia affords, can be depended upon as adequate. As for conquest or defense beyond our shores, it may be a reasonable question whether, with the exception of the Hawaiian Islands, we have any interests that could be urged as either justifying or necessitating an enormous outlay in defense, and we need no conquerors." We would advise our correspondent, in the language of Hamlet: "Cudgel thy brains no more about it, for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating."

From the announcement of Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, that the British yeomanry in actual service would be armed with the same weapon as the cavalry, the friends of the sword hope to see that weapon soon restored to them. In the controversy over the "arme blanche," intensified by Erskine-Childers's recent book depreciating the blade, Lord Roberts is arrayed against Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, the latter disagreeing with the conqueror of the Boers as to the uselessness of the sword. It will be remembered that Lord Roberts, in backing up Childers, said: "I cannot call to mind one single instance in the last half century—ever since arms of precision have been brought into use—when shock action alone has produced decisive results, or, in other words, the 'arme blanche' alone will ever again be able to bring about such results against a highly trained enemy armed with magazine rifles." Sir Evelyn, however, in detailing the achievements of cavalry, points out that at Mars-la-Tour, in 1870, a single cavalry regiment, the Prussian 1st Dragoons, extricated a defeated infantry brigade and saved several batteries of artillery, beside checking the advance of five thousand men. On the same day, at Rezonville, six squadrons of Bredow's heavy brigade charged to relieve overpowered infantry, and, by wrecking six batteries and dispersing four battalions, checked the advance of a whole army corps.

Judging from the music hall reviews in Paris of the political, social and artistic events of the last three months in France, there is a strong revival of the patriotic military spirit and of confidence in the army not only for national defense, but also as a safeguard against the anarchistic doctrines of the General Labor Federation, which in the railway strike sought to paralyze the industries of the country. Premier Briand, who has fought the extreme Socialists with great vigor, is represented in one set of popular tableaux as delivering France from the Laocoon coils of the Labor Federation. The anti-militarism of Jaurès and Herve are mercilessly lampooned in the current plays. At the Scala review a novel attraction is the drum corps of Bonaparte's army during the battle of Arcola and the various drum beats

of the Consulate and the First Empire. They were given by six masterful drummers of the Garde Républicaine in the historic uniforms of those days and elicited wild enthusiasm. In a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL reference was made to the practice of "sabotage" by anti-military French workmen. This is the injury to machinery, etc., to prevent the operation of plants in case of a strike. In the last few days the Italian workmen have voted to use this weapon in future strikes.

If Shakespeare has had eighteen ways of spelling his name, it would appear that the public, including military men, are determined that Gen. Philip Kearny shall have only one and that the wrong one, for on every hand we find his name spelled with "ney." Even in the Cavalry Journal for January we find one of the general officers of the Army falling into that error. This mistake is all the more surprising because the Army has now a Port Philip Kearny and has had ten forts, batteries and camps named Kearny and a battery named Phil Kearny. The Army has had three Kearneys and only one Kearney, the latter James Kearney, a native of Ireland, who rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel of topographical engineers, being retired in 1861. For years we have tried to have General Kearny's name spelled right, not entirely from an unselfish motive, because it has come into our office in communications and articles misspelled so often that in spite of all our watchfulness it is likely to creep into our columns and convict us of ignorance of the name of one of the most striking figures in the early months of the Civil War. Probably Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, has an equally hard time keeping an extra "e" out of his name, a task that in his, as in the other case, should be unnecessary, as neither officer in the strenuous days of his career ever cared much for ease.

"The sickening sentimentality of recent newspaper and magazine articles purporting to show that the U.S. Government is too severe in its treatment of deserters from the Army is only exceeded by the ignorance of the real facts displayed by the writers," the Detroit Free Press reports Helen Ware, who is starring in "The Deserters," as saying. Also, "The clemency that had been shown these men by putting them back in the Service was proved clearly to be undeserved by the readiness with which they again deserted after the expiration of their terms of confinement. This method of treating the deserter lightly had a very injurious effect upon the Service at large, in encouraging others to take the same step. The Government should keep up its relentless pursuit and punishment of deserters if for no other reason than the deterrent effect it has upon others contemplating such a step."

The verses on "Army Dogs," by Lieut. George Steuenberg, 28th Inf., which were contributed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and originally published in our issue of Aug. 6, 1910, page 1462, under the title of "The Canine Curse at Snelling," found their way into the New York Times a week or so ago without credit, and from the Times into other papers, which are apparently unaware of the original source of these admirable verses. The poem by Lieutenant Steuenberg on "The Feline Curse at Leavenworth" was also contributed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by the author and published in our number for Nov. 26, 1910, page 364. Lieutenant Steuenberg's two pieces of poetry are worthy of publication as humorous verse, and we are not surprised to find that they are being extensively copied.

Taking a cue from the recent article by F. T. Bowles, former Chief Constructor, U.S.N., on discriminative duties to build up our shipping, the Nautical Gazette, of New York, says: "We must have American ships to save the hundred million dollars a year that now goes to foreigners in excessive freight charges. There is no question of subsidies—in the sense of gratuities. If American-built merchant ships cannot be made profitable by means of liberal mail contracts, the thing can be, and ought to be, done by means of discriminative tariff duties. The Government might lose five millions a year at the Custom House if it offered a somewhat lower tariff rate to American than to foreign ships. But such a policy would, within five years, break the foreign shipping trust, and put an annual hundred millions into the pockets of the American people."

A London despatch of Dec. 21 says: "Finger-print identification failed for, it is said, the first time to-day, when a man was charged with misdemeanor in the Highgate police court. The police submitted finger prints to show that the prisoner had been sentenced for another offense some time ago. It was, however, indisputably proved that the accused was then serving in the army, and he was released." A despatch of Dec. 28, however, states that the infallibility of the finger-print method has been vindicated. It has been discovered that the prisoner was never a soldier. He stole the proofs of another's army service. New evidence has been obtained substantiating the police charge that he had previously been sentenced on another charge.

The annual general meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States will be held in the museum building on Governors Island on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1911, at 2:30 p.m. It will be a business meeting, and entirely devoted to the counting of the votes cast for president and six members of the executive council. It is probable that a general meeting will be called early in the spring, at which the subject of the silver medal essay, 1910 (affecting the Army and the National Guard), will be discussed. Due notice will be given.

Gettysburg has been called "the high tide of the Rebellion," but there was one place still further North where the Confederate and Union troops met in battle. That is the spot in Ohio where Gen. John H. Morgan, the famous Southern leader, surrendered. The place is marked by a huge granite boulder bearing a bronze tablet with this inscription: "This stone marks the spot where the Confederate raider, Gen. John H. Morgan, surrendered his command to Major George W. Rue, July 26, 1863, and is the farthest point North ever reached by any body of Confederate troops during the Civil War."

OUR GUNS AND POWDERS DEFENDED.

In his letter in reply to the criticism of Sir Hiram Maxim on our powders the Secretary of the Navy gives a tabulated statement of naval guns injured contemporaneously with and since the introduction of smokeless powder about 1898. In no case has the evidence shown that the smokeless powder was at fault.

1. Thirteen-inch gun, National Proving Ground, February, 1901; previous rounds fired, 23; unhooped muzzle blown off; cause, use of too slow brown prismatic powder.
2. Twelve-inch gun, U.S.S. Iowa, April, 1903; p.r.f., 128; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun.
3. Twelve-inch gun, N.P.G., January, 1905; p.r.f., 18; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun combined with test of experimental powder; the chase of this gun evidently had been strained during a previous test of very slow powder.
4. Twelve-inch gun, N.P.G., February, 1906; p.r.f., 74; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun and too large a charge of powder was used; heat cracks were discovered in the fragments of this gun.
5. Twelve-inch gun, N.P.G., November, 1908; p.r.f., 481; unhooped muzzle blown off; the gun was worn out; the metal of the muzzle was crystalline.
6. Twelve-inch gun, U.S.S. Georgia, September, 1910; p.r.f., 89; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun.
7. Twelve-inch gun, N.P.G., September, 1910; note: 49 rounds fired before relining; blew out breech block and part of jacket; method of relining this gun at fault; the powder pressure and velocity were obtained and they were regular.
8. Eight-inch gun, U.S.S. Iowa, February, 1904; p.r.f., 108; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun.
9. Eight-inch gun, U.S.S. Iowa, February, 1904; p.r.f., 91; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun.
10. Eight-inch gun, U.S.S. Iowa, March, 1905; p.r.f., 103; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun.
11. Eight-inch gun, U.S.S. Colorado, January, 1907; p.r.f., 58; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak design of gun.
12. Eight-inch gun, U.S.S. Colorado, January, 1907; p.r.f., 70; cracked tube and muzzle; weak design of gun.
13. Six-inch gun, N.P.G., February, 1900; p.r.f., 3; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak chase of gun and the use of too slow a powder.
14. Six-inch gun, U.S.S. Missouri, November, 1908; p.r.f., 113; unhooped muzzle blown off; weak chase of gun and the use of too slow a powder.
15. Five-inch gun, U.S.S. Kearsarge, January, 1902; p.r.f., 81; unhooped muzzle blown off; brown powder, weak design of gun.
16. Five-inch gun, N.P.G., April, 1905; p.r.f., 5; jacket cracked; proving gun, mistake made in using too great a charge of powder; a very high regular pressure was obtained.
17. Four-inch gun, N.P.G., December, 1902; p.r.f., 8; jacket blown off; by mistake a wrong type of powder was used.
18. Four-inch gun, N.P.G., June, 1898; p.r.f., 28; unhooped; brown powder, weak chase and projectile was thought to have exploded in gun.

These accidents have, invariably, pointed to one of the following causes: (a) A weakness in the design of the gun, or to the method of assembly, combined with flaws in the metal. (b) To personal mistakes in the weight or selection of the powder charge. It will be noted that these accidents have not been confined to rounds fired with the type of smokeless powder grain under discussion, and, in order to make clear this condition, attention is invited to the following instances:

"Numerous guns of these types have been fired subsequently with smokeless powder without untoward results. The remaining parts of the guns which burst when the charge was of smokeless powder, combined with the evidence of the velocities and pressures obtained at the bursting round and the known action of the powder and projectile, all indicate that these accidents were due to one of two causes—the first of which is the weak design of the gun, and the second is the presence of flaws or heat cracks in the metal of the gun. The first of those causes appears to be well established because the accidents have been confined (with one exception the cause of which was due to the method of gun assembly and not to the powder) to certain types of guns which have weak chases. Notwithstanding the weak design it is probable that, had these guns been fitted with a liner for the tube, the accidents would not have occurred, because not one gun which was designed for smokeless powder, hooped to the muzzle, had its muzzle injured either in proof, where excessive pressures are used, or in service where service pressures are used.

"The design of the type of guns with weak chases was influenced by the well known pressure curve followed by brown prismatic powder, which had just then been superseded by smokeless powder; the influence of heat cracks in gun metal at the time of design of these guns had not been discovered, and it is noteworthy that the guns which have been designed subsequently with the knowledge of the smokeless powder pressure curves and the knowledge of the influence of the heat cracks have given no indications of weakness as noted above.

"The broad statement of Sir Hiram Maxim that the gun accidents of the United States Navy are due to multi-perforated powder grain, therefore, from evidence not at all connected with the details of the grain, is shown to be untrue. When the composition of the powder and the details of the grain are considered there is additional evidence to show that these elements are not at fault. One of the basic differences between black or brown powders and nitro-cellulose smokeless powders is that the black and brown powders are mechanical mixtures and the uniformity of the burning of the grain is difficult to control, while in the case of smokeless powder, which is a pure nitro-cellulose compound colloided by a solvent of ether and alcohol, pressures and velocities can be determined within very small limits.

"The following table shows the number of rounds with service charges fired since the introduction of smokeless powder in the Navy up to June 30, 1910. Those charges were made up with the standard multi-perforated grain and were fired under the widest service conditions. The great majority of these rounds, however, were fired at target practice held in tropical climates: 1-pdr., rounds, 202,791; 3-pdr., 58,591; 6-pdr., 210,969; 3-inch, 50-cal., 130,452; 4-inch, 35,213; 5-inch, 36,778; 6-inch, 61,116; 7-inch, 5,765; 8-inch, 21,154; 10-inch, 2,893; 12-inch, 7,834; 13-inch, 4,484; 14-inch, 30; total rounds, 778,070. It seems reasonable to suppose that, had our powder the inherent fault ascribed to it this fault would have made itself felt in one or more of these 778,070 rounds.

"In no sense is Sir Hiram Maxim the inventor of the type of smokeless powder used in the Naval Service since 1899. Nitro-glycerine powder once was in use by the United States Army, but its use was abandoned. Numerous experiments have shown that well made smokeless powder of our composition does burn within the widest limits of the shape of the grain exactly as the theory indicates. Although it appears probable that a dangerous grain could be designed by enormously increasing its length, experiments with grains many times the length of the standard Service grains show that we have not, even in a minor degree, encroached upon the factor of safety in this direction.

"The multi-perforated grain used by the Army and

the Navy of the United States is progressively burning and allows a closer approach to the ideal powder pressure curve than does the solid rod or strip advocated, it is assumed, by Sir Hiram Maxim, which form gives a continually decreased burning surface and consequently a decreased rate of gas evolution after the initial ignition of the charge. Our form of grain shows no tendency to break up in the gun under the widest possible limits of test, and due to the form of the grain only a higher gas pressure of the charge is carried farther toward the muzzle than with grains made up in the form of solid rods or strips.

"The types of case-unhooped guns with weak muzzles are undoubtedly unsuitable to give high muzzle velocities with slow powders, no matter what type of grain is employed when the gas pressure curve exceeds the strength of gun curve, and it is to the weight of charges fixed to obtain muzzle velocities higher than the now known limits of this type of gun warrants that these accidents have been due.

"In a recent experiment at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., a four-inch fifty-caliber gun was heated to a temperature of 220 degrees Fahrenheit and the powder brought successively to ninety degrees Fahrenheit, 150 degrees Fahrenheit and to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Three rounds were fired with the powder at each of the elevated temperatures, and the severity of this test was in excess of that suggested by Sir Hiram Maxim and far in excess of any condition that could ever be met with in service. In this test the pressures and velocities are remarkably regular under the severe conditions and there is no indication of the dangerous element suggested by Sir Hiram Maxim."

It is evident the Secretary thinks that in this case Sir Hiram Maxim does not know what he is talking about and there is no occasion for carrying out the further experiments suggested by him, as the necessary data has been obtained on many different occasions at the Naval Proving Ground.

MEMORANDUM BY GENERAL CROZIER.

In the memorandum accompanying the letter of the Secretary General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., states that the form of powder grain in use in both the Army and Navy of the United States is a cylinder whose length is about two and a half times its diameter, perforated longitudinally with seven holes—not a dozen as stated. In theory this powder should burn progressively and facts are given in detail to show that in practice it does so, combining low maximum pressure with a high average velocity. "The agencies which prevent 'an untoward rise in pressure and disastrous explosion' in the Cordite powders also tend to produce an untoward fall in pressure, after the maximum is reached, so that it would require a much higher maximum pressure to obtain the velocity we do with our guns. General Crozier says: 'Looking at the multi-perforated grain, both in its original dimensions and as partially consumed, it must be admitted that the possibility of its breaking up is greater than that of the solid grain, and there seems no way of making a theoretical calculation as to whether this possibility is a sufficiently probable occurrence to constitute a danger. Theoretically the grains should not break up, since the pressure should be equal on all their surfaces, in free communication. That they do not always break up is proved by the samples of grains which have been recovered after having been fired from guns too small to permit their complete combustion in the gun.' Illustrations are given of the samples referred to, and it is admitted that these detached samples are not conclusive.

There is no more reason to suspect danger from high temperatures in our powders than in the nitro-cellulose powder, the weight, burning surface and other elements of both having to be equally, carefully and delicately regulated to prevent a too high maximum pressure. The higher temperature of combustion of nitro-glycerine powders, with its attendant injury to the gun, necessitates the use of perforated grains which dates back of the adoption of smokeless powders. "The infantry rifle is an example of the difference in erosive effect of the two classes of powder, the accuracy of this gun remaining as good after 15,000 rounds fired with nitro-cellulose powder as after 3,000 rounds with nitro-glycerine powder." Since the introduction of the powder condemned by Sir Hiram Maxim but one large Army gun has burst, a twelve-inch gun while in target practice at Fort Meade exploded the chase because of a seam in the wall of the tube not discovered in manufacture. The pressure was only 32,000 pounds per square inch. Detonation in the bore of the gun of projectiles charged with high explosives has burst two or three field guns in experimental firings. These few disasters, none of which is chargeable to the powder, are all that have occurred in an experience of ten years. General Crozier says:

"Since the receipt of Sir Hiram Maxim's letter a careful examination has been made of the record of every round fired at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground during the past five years. These firings include every caliber of gun and mortar in service, and many rounds with the extra large charges frequently used in the tests of powder, projectiles, guns and gun carriages. The examination shows that out of a total of 20,000 rounds, only five unexpectedly high pressures were found, and of these none was high enough to damage the guns. Of the lots of powder giving the five unexpectedly high pressures, one was designed for a gun other than that in which it was being used, and the other four gave regular results at all subsequent firings, even when the charge was increased, thus indicating the probability of error in the weight of the charge used at the high pressure round.

"Since the adoption of the Service type of powder approximately 40,000 rounds, using multi-perforated grains, have been successfully fired from seacoast guns at seacoast artillery target practice, with full Service charges and weights of projectiles. These firings have been made with extreme rapidity, and have taken place under the widely varying conditions of temperature encountered in the extensive range of the seacoast fortifications of both continental United States and the Philippine Islands. In addition to the above, approximately 60,000 rounds, using multi-perforated grain powder, have been fired without accident from field and siege guns, and approximately 500,000 rounds of 1-pdr. ammunition, using a powder of the same composition but with a single-perforated grain.

"In reference to the statement that a gun using multi-perforated powder would not last over four rounds and would stand at least one chance in ten of bursting at the first round if an attempt were made to fire twenty minutes as rapidly as possible, with full charges, with gun and powder at a temperature of 125 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, it may be stated that large caliber Army guns have, in a number of instances, been fired as rapidly as possible, with full charges and weights of projectiles, for a longer period of time than twenty minutes. In one series of those firings a ten-inch gun, mounted on a disappearing carriage, was fired as rapidly

as possible for twenty-seven minutes 35.3 seconds, and in another series a similar gun on a barbette carriage was fired as rapidly as possible for forty-six minutes twenty-eight seconds. Thirty rounds were fired in each series. Full service charges and weights of projectiles were used.

"Sir Hiram Maxim lays great stress upon the temperature of the gun and the temperature of the powder. An examination of the records has shown a number of rounds successfully fired with the powder at a temperature of 119 degrees Fahrenheit, and very many rounds with temperatures higher than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but none as high as 125 degrees to 150 degrees, suggested by Sir Hiram Maxim, these temperatures being beyond what would reasonably be expected in service. But since Sir Hiram Maxim is an expert of wide reputation, whose criticisms and suggestions should not be lightly brushed aside, this department is now making preparations for firing, at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, an eight-inch gun, with service charges, and the gun and powder heated to various temperatures, from 100 degrees to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. These firings will supplement those which have recently been successfully made at the Naval Proving Ground, with a smaller gun, and powder at even higher temperatures."

FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

In his testimony before the Military Committee of the House, heretofore referred to, General Wood said that his estimate that one thousand Field Artillery guns are needed was based on the fact that before the Civil War the Federal Army had 3,000 guns. Not all the guns are made to-day by the Ordnance Department; private firms make some. About \$12,600,000 would be needed to give us the requisite number of field guns, and the same amount for ammunition for them. The Chief of Staff said that it is not necessary to go to a million of reserve small arms. Two hundred thousand short of that figure would do. But our field artillery now is only enough for 150,000 rifles and sabers, including the heavy artillery. Here several members of the committee questioned the Chief of Staff as to the probability of the field artillery guns and the Springfield rifles becoming obsolete through the progress of invention and manufacture. General Wood explained at some length. He said that about every twenty years the great armies of Europe have had to rearm on account of improvements in field artillery, but the United States now has a gun which will make a change unnecessary for many years. As to the Springfield rifle, he thought it good for ten years at least. Changes in the matter of concealment and indirect fire have been made necessary, but there is no essential change in the gun itself. Nor will the aeroplane necessitate a change in field artillery, for the old tactics of massing the guns gave way some time ago to dispersion, and this is in line with aeroplane development.

After presenting a table showing the strength of the Army from the days of Washington to the present time, General Wood said that we are now unprepared for real hostilities with a first class Power. In the War of 1812 we put into the field 527,000 men, and the force opposed to us was insignificant in regular troops; the greatest force at any one time was 16,900 men. Yet we cut a sorry figure in that war. He emphasized the fact that we have never yet met a well prepared regular force, saying that one could imagine the effect now if in an overseas war 100,000 highly trained and organized troops were thrown into this country. The Militia who ran away in the War of 1812 fought within a generation of the Revolutionary War and were stirred by all the memories of that time, but of late years there has been a flood of immigration, and the population has taken on un-American aspects, which must affect our fighting possibilities. Then men of 1812 were brave, but they were not organized. Nowadays war, like business, is a matter of organization. The cost of preparation is not two per cent. interest on the cost of a war begun without adequate preparation.

Reserve ordnance was the chief theme of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S.A., at the hearing of the House Military Committee on Dec. 13. For "ordnance stores—ammunition: Manufacture and purchase of ammunition and materials therefor," etc., the sum of \$500,000 was asked, and, as this is \$500,000 more than the previous year, General Crozier explained that it was less, however, than any estimate or any appropriation since 1904. The object of the increase is to obtain a little faster this reserve ammunition needed for preparation for possible war. The bureau thinks it wise to provide a reserve of 300 rounds of ammunition for 600,000 guns, which would require 180,000,000 rounds. This reserve he regarded as exceedingly moderate. Mr. Slayden wondered whether the accumulation of so large a reserve would not incur the risk of deterioration, but the bureau chief said that the oldest material is used first, and thus deterioration is prevented. Annually there is used 40,000,000 rounds in target practice by the Army and the National Guard and in supplies furnished to the Marine Corps and the Navy. At that rate the 180,000,000 rounds would be used in four and a half years. The powder is good for seven or eight years. Some of the ammunition bought during the Spanish War did deteriorate, but the manufacture has been continually improving, and the impurities once the cause of deterioration have been more and more excluded with progress in the art. It has also been learned that certain materials added to the powder contribute to its preservation; they are called stabilizing agents. They have no injurious effect whatsoever. There is a pretty good reserve now, and by June 30 next 152,000,000 will be on hand, twenty-eight millions short of the desired reserve. The bureau is still working toward a reduction in cost. At the Frankford Arsenal, commanded by Major George Montgomery, U.S.A., the price of small-arms ammunition has gone down from \$31.96 per thousand in 1908 to \$27.92 for the current year, for the caliber .30. The private manufacturer is charging the Government sixty cents for cannon powder, while the Government is making it at Picatinny for fifty-six cents. General Crozier explained that in the cost he figured every charge that the private manufacturer has to bear, with the exception of the agents and other expenses connected with the selling. The government powder, he said, is just as good as any other. Still, he would not advocate the Government's making all its powder. It is worth the difference in cost to keep these manufacturers going, so that they will be available in time of war or imminence of war.

When all the rifles are made that are appropriated for the Government will have about 675,000 of the latest model. At the Springfield Armory 150 are made a day and seventy-five a day at the Frankford Arsenal. The bureau is aiming to manufacture at least a million before stopping. Several members of the committee at this point expressed amazement at the figure of a million, and

asked how the country could get a million men under arms. General Crozier explained that the large number was not merely for the first arming, but to replace deteriorated, lost and damaged guns, which in war accumulate very rapidly, especially now when the guns are of such delicate mechanism. The Maxim silencer is to be used on the present rifle, and a few have been issued to the Service for trial. They reduce the sound about fifty per cent, and take up much of the recoil, but the present recoil is not inordinate. If really silent the device would be a great thing, but it would be a question, he thought, as to which way the effect would work. Sometimes one would want the noise, and then again one might want silence. An entirely satisfactory automatic pistol has not yet been found, but the bureau is pretty close to that discovery, and a clause in the bill provides that the National Guard can be equipped with it at once, instead of slowly arming itself. He was one of those, he said, who favored withdrawing the pistol from the equipment of the Cavalry private. The Infantry rifle with which he is armed is all-sufficient, and its exclusive use will remove some of the dangers attending the employment of the pistol, such as hitting comrades, the ears or head of his mount, etc.

PATRIOTISM AND PEACE.

The Sierra Educational News, a journal for educators, did well in giving up several pages of its November issue to a forceful article by Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., commandant of the Veterans' Home, Napa, Cal., on "Patriotism and Peace." This is one of the best short presentations of the value of war preparation we have seen. "The surgeon does not create the disease that requires the knife, the clergyman does not create the sin against which he battles; no more does the soldier create war; that is the work of the merchant, the banker, the politician, and sometimes the missionary," said the veteran officer, who forty-eight years ago marched to the front as a boy. After giving statistics showing the war strength of Japan, merely as an illustration fitted to hold the attention of the people of the Pacific coast, General Woodruff replied to the assertion of certain peace advocates that the United States can successfully resist any two nations in the world by saying that we can "if they will wait for six months or so." How long nations will wait these days he demonstrated by citing the rapidity of the Japanese in the last war. Just fifty-six hours after the Russian government was notified that diplomatic relations were broken, not war declared, one Japanese squadron was off Port Arthur, 700 miles from Japan's nearest naval base, and a second squadron off Chemulpo, 400 miles from that base, and within the next twenty-four hours 6,000 veteran troops were landed upon Korean soil, two Russian battleships, two cruisers and one gunboat were destroyed and three cruisers were injured. Nowadays the movements of troops after the declaration of war are rapid. The preparation for war is akin to the three hundred millions in premiums paid each year in this country against fire, not that fire is expected, but to prevent financial ruin or distress.

In the war of 1870 Germany was prepared, France was not. As a result, France paid to Germany, in addition to Alsace and Lorraine, an indemnity more than three times San Francisco's total losses in the great earthquake and fire of April, 1906. The next article to that of General Woodruff is one on "The Boy Scout and Militarism," by President Francis H. Rowley, of the American Humane Education Society, who expressed his regret that when he attended a meeting to consider the organization of the Boy Scout movement in New England he found the chief speakers were military men, who saw a way to make soldiers of the rising generation. He put his trust in the Bands of Mercy, not in Boy Scouts. The bringing into juxtaposition of these two points of view is instructive, and illustrates the difference between those who want a national policy adapted to millennial perfection and those who take nature, society and civilization as they are, and, while not ceasing to improve conditions, insist upon safeguarding their institutions. Our educational contemporary had been severely taken to task for admitting to its October number a description of the purposes of the Boy Scouts. President Rowley's article was printed in deference to this protest, but its force is lost through the strong appeal to patriotism by General Woodruff. The editor of the Sierra News said he was "familiar with some of the fine results at the Scouts' Monterey camp and elsewhere, and failed to detect the lurking devil of militarism. We are frank to say we believe in the Boy Scouts and the Bands of Mercy. We fail to find any conflict between them. The Boy Scout movement is markedly successful in training boys to be honorable, loyal, obliging, considerate, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, prompt and thrifty. We believe these qualities will in themselves furnish the best corrective for any innate unseemly belligerency. We believe the possibilities for good in the movement far outweigh the possibilities for evil."

ADMIRAL PAULDING AND THE MONITOR.

No event of the Civil War perhaps has, in the chronicling of it, been attended with more errors than the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac. As the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been able to speak with the authority of Ericsson himself on this subject, we have often felt it incumbent upon us to seek to keep the record straight, but it seems to be an interminable task. The latest misreading of history we find is in the otherwise admirable "Life of Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.," by Rebecca Paulding Meade. The book has recently been reviewed in these columns, and is an altogether interesting and instructive biography, from the opening pages linking his forefathers with the early Colonial history and with the capture of Major André to the last pages dealing with the busy days of the gallant old Admiral at the New York Navy Yard during the Civil War.

At page 259, however, we read: "A telegram received on the night of March 5, 1863, countermanding her [the Monitor's] orders to Fortress Monroe and instructing Captain Worden to lose no time in proceeding with his vessel direct to Washington after passing the Capes," was withheld by Commodore Paulding, who had private advice of the danger of longer delay in the despatch of this vessel to Hampton Roads." In the authorized "Life" of Ericsson (Church) we find it was Marston, not Paulding, who disregarded the order, for it is stated there that "Lieutenant Worden had hardly left the harbor of New York when orders came to change the destination of his vessel to Washington. It was too late; Commodore

Paulding was unable to overtake him with the tug sent in hot pursuit. Similar orders were sent to the senior naval officer at Hampton Roads, Capt. John Marston, U.S.N., but he was wise enough to disregard them, acting upon the military principle that it is justifiable to disobey an order when it is obvious that it was given in such ignorance of the facts of the actual situation that to carry it out literally would defeat the object intended."

One of the most difficult positions at that time was that held by Paulding as commandant of the New York Yard, for it required a peculiarly firm and well balanced temperament not to fret in face of all the complications continually arising through the interference of politicians and other incompetents. Here Admiral Paulding, then on the retired list, did as great a work as any accomplished by him through his long and honored career. Yet but little has been written about it, his biographer asserts. "Had this wise gentleman not busied himself personally and deprived himself of nightly and daily rest," says the book, "there would have been no Monitor and Merrimac fight. The officers of the day, the officers of the guard, the sentinels on duty and the watch force of the navy yard found this old gentleman at all hours forcing forward, with all his weight of pleasant force and official power, the advancement and necessary hurry in fitting out the Monitor." Everything he could do was done by Admiral Paulding, while at the New York Navy Yard, to aid Ericsson in bringing to fruition his plans concerning the Monitor, so that he justified the gratitude expressed in a letter to him, dated Nov. 26, 1862, when Ericsson wrote: "To yourself, Admiral, I am in particular indebted for the advantageous position I now occupy, for without your firm support the Monitor would not have been built." So it can be seen how the clear foresight and admirable judgment of Hiram Paulding contributed to the revolution in naval warfare the world over created by the success of the Monitor.

AEROPLANES FOR WAR.

Two interesting contributions to the discussion of the war uses of the aeroplane appear in current military publications. One is from the pen of 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., in the November-December U.S. Artillery Journal, and the other by Capt. P. W. L. Brooke-Smith, Royal Engineers, of the British army, in the December Royal Engineers' Journal, of London. Banishing the dirigible balloon to the defense of fortified bases on account of the size of the train required to carry the necessary material for using it with a field army, Lieutenant Prosser says that "it is with the aeroplane that the field army of the future will have to deal most frequently. The army of the future can no more do without its balloon train than it can without its wagon train." Experiments thus far made, he thinks, show that small-arm and shrapnel fire cannot be depended on to produce the desired results in disabling airships, but that the new type of gun designed by the Krupps, which leaves a trail of smoke for correcting the range, may do so if hits are scored. This last gun has a very sensitive fuse which, it is claimed, will act in striking even so delicate a substance as the covering of a balloon. A near-sighted or ignorant Missouri farmer contributed unconsciously to our knowledge of the effect of rifle fire on an aeroplane carrying an aviator. Near Joplin recently this farmer blazed away at a flying machine. Luckily he missed the pilot but, fortunately for science, he hit the propeller, shattering it and bringing the machine to the ground as a bird falls with a broken wing. The only way for artillery to be effective against airships is to be ready and waiting for the target, but this means that the artillery must be wholly concealed and must have information of the approach of the target from the most advanced part of the line of outposts. This requires wire connection between the artillery and the outposts and will also result in advanced positions for those batteries which will be told off for the duty of resisting airship reconnaissance. In shrapnel the author puts his chief reliance on account of the scattering nature of its discharge. The great difficulty for the artillery will be in hiding from the enemy. This may not be so difficult in a wooded or hilly section, but in an open country this problem would tax the ingenuity of the most efficient officer. On the whole, Lieutenant Prosser believes that the reconnoitering airship has a decided advantage. With a good crew and careful handling it has little to fear from its enemy on the land. Its chief concern must be from hostile craft of a similar nature. The crew of the airship is the most vital part, more so in the aeroplane than in the dirigible. "The invention of the dirigible aircraft has added to the art of war an entirely new problem which calls for an entirely different solution and an entirely different set of principles."

The British writer takes up the question of the possibility of an explosive dropped from an airship hitting its target, in the light of the mathematical laws of falling bodies. Captain Brooke-Smith takes 6,000 feet as the altitude at which the crew decide to launch their explosive against the object on the earth. Dropped from that height it takes, without considering the resistance of the air, about twenty seconds to reach the ground. But the balloon has acquired a velocity of its own, forty feet a second, or over twenty-five miles an hour, for example. This velocity is equally possessed by the object launched from the balloon. Consequently the bomb in its fall would describe not a straight line, but a curve. In the example given, during a fall of twenty seconds, it would travel about 40 x 20 feet=800 feet horizontally. "It must also be borne in mind that the direction and strength of the wind currents frequently vary considerably at different altitudes, and it can be conceived that in passing through a vertical distance of over 6,000 feet the projectile will meet in its course wind currents entirely different in strength and in direction from those prevailing at the altitude at which it was discharged." Hence the British writer says that the projectile must always be discharged at a point some distance ahead of the target and this point can never be worked out to a mathematical certainty on account of the extraneous disturbing elements. The sudden loss of a comparatively large amount of ballast caused by the discharge of an explosive would destroy the equilibrium of the balloon and necessitate the balloon rising to a higher level, although this tendency might be overcome by the balancing of altitude rudders provided the ship had a sufficiently high speed of advance with respect to the surrounding air. The British captain does not come to the same conclusion as the American lieutenant respecting the difficulty of transporting the balloon paraphernalia. In the case of a medium-sized non-rigid balloon with a capacity of about 85,000 cubic feet, a shed on occasion can be dispensed with, if necessary, since the deflated balloon with all its accessories, he says, can be carried on wagons and follow the army. About twenty-

five four-horse vehicles are required for such a balloon's transportation. The quantity of gas thus carried is sufficient for only a single inflation. For every additional inflation about twenty four-horse vehicles are needed. The aerostatic train of an army in the field will reach a very considerable development, and provision for it will have to be made when calculating the mechanical transport requirements of the army. That the future belongs to the aeroplane is the opinion of this British writer in the light of the new achievements in that field. Their great advantage over dirigibles is that at a distance of about three miles they are scarcely visible, even with the telescope, while the naked eye fails to detect them at two miles. It is only at an altitude of 2,500 to 3,000 feet that the aeroplane is safe from musketry fire. In the Artillery Journal appear also some carefully worked out computations by Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on the designing of aeroplanes. He says that the solution of the problem of automatic control is "one of the next important steps in the development of the aeroplane." Some might go further and say it is the most important.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

Three distinguished lieutenant generals of the U.S. Army and a distinguished officer of the Navy were among the guests at the celebration by the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31, on the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac in the memorable three days' battle of Gettysburg. They were Lieut. Gens. Nelson A. Miles, Samuel B. M. Young and J. C. Bates, all of whom served under General Meade, and Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N. Each paid a glowing tribute to the courage, valor and great deeds of the Pennsylvania soldier and general.

The dinner was presided over by former Governor Samuel Pennypacker, who paid a splendid tribute to the achievements of General Meade, declaring his victory the most momentous battle of modern times. Other guests present included a number of relatives of General Meade. Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., who was invited, was unable to be present.

In an article on Gen. George Gordon Meade the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"It is rather unusual to celebrate the ninety-fifth anniversary of a departed hero, but the real significance of this celebration lies in the fact that it is not because Dec. 31, 1910, is the ninety-fifth anniversary of General Meade's birth, but by means of this dinner it is hoped to call attention to the service of the great Pennsylvania soldier, and it is also hoped to make the anniversary one of those to be remembered in the same manner each year hereafter. Ex-Governor Pennypacker, who is president of the Historical Society, is largely responsible for the idea.

"General Meade was only thirteen when his father died, and although he had desired to go to college and become a lawyer, he was, in 1831, when he was sixteen, appointed to a cadetship to West Point Military Academy, and, as it would appear, against his will he was made a soldier. During the Mexican War Lieutenant Meade successively served as topographical engineer on the staffs of General Taylor and General Scott. Returning from the war, he was promoted to be a first lieutenant, and soon after to a captaincy.

"Yet even at Gettysburg Meade was not the figure of a soldier that attracts the vulgar attention. It has been said of him that he was 'a master of logistics,' he was the mathematician who had an exact knowledge of how to move immense armies; he had an almost instinctive power in matters of topography, and it is said of him that he was able to wake in the night at the sound of heavy firing and tell just what troops were engaged on the Union side, and also to know, without looking at his maps, just where they were located. It is said also of his immense power in the field of military science that he knew the position of yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, without looking over his maps. In these matters he seemed to have almost clairvoyant powers. Of course, there was nothing back of them but sheer knowledge, and knowledge acquired by experience.

"Few of the generals in the Union Army attracted so much attention from military experts as did General Meade. Even General Grant, who, as has been told, promoted his junior above him, spoke of Meade as a general whom he esteemed highly, and 'second only to Sherman.' General Grant added that but for his quick temper he would have had no superior. 'But,' he continued, 'with a quick temper goes his quick perception of what is required on the field of battle and makes his judgment so unexceptional. He seldom makes mistakes.'

"When Meade's death was announced to Grant, while the latter was President, he turned to Admiral Porter, who was standing beside him, and remarked: 'This is sad news; but what a calamity it would have been had it occurred during the war!'

In his notice of Meade in his Register General Cullum says: "The victory of Gettysburg over the largest and best appointed army of the Confederacy was the culminating glory of Meade, who, from the beginning of the Civil War, had been constantly in the forefront; had given his best energies to the great cause; had at no time shrunk from a duty; had never sought a preferment; had cheerfully obeyed every order, and had borne without a murmur every responsibility imposed upon him. General Meade was in every sense a true man, with no Janus sides of character to be worn to suit occasion. He was a gallant, chivalrous soldier, a wise and judicious counselor, a true and steadfast friend, the soul of highest honor, and to wife and children the devoted husband and affectionate parent."

It is an interesting fact that General Meade's name appears in the early Army Registers as "George" Meade, and is so printed in Gardner's "Directory of the Army of the United States." There is in the Army and Navy Club, New York, a portrait of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the accuracy of which is certified to, among others, by "George Meade."

The lot of the German officers who have accepted positions in the Turkish army is reported by the Deutsches Offizierblatt to be in many particulars far from agreeable. Many of them, instead of being attached to stations or schools, are sent into distant garrisons, there to serve with troops, and they find themselves isolated, having at their disposal only an interpreter who is often incompetent and personally disagreeable. Although these officers pass into the service of Turkey and receive a rank superior to that they would occupy in the German army, owing to the risings which have taken place in Turkey and have led to abnormal promotions, they may soon find themselves under the orders of Turkish officers much younger than themselves.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The consumption of beer in Germany, according to official statistics, is rapidly decreasing. In 1909 the consumption diminished approximately by 65,000,000 gallons, or one gallon a head of the population. The decline in the brewing trade is also revealed by the diminishing number of breweries in Germany. In 1906 there were 6,085; in 1907, 5,792; in 1908, 5,590, and last year, 4,768. In 1909 alone there was a decrease of 822 breweries. In the United States, on the contrary, the production of fermented liquors, as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was 59,544,775 barrels in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, against 56,364,360 barrels in the previous year, an increase of over five per cent.

The lowest figure for naval courts-martial in eleven years was touched in the British navy in 1909, when only 106 seamen were tried by courts-martial. Seventy-two of the offenses consisted in striking and attempting to strike a superior officer, while twenty-six were cases of theft and embezzlement. The total number of sentences was ninety-six, of which forty-six were of imprisonment and dismissal, with or without disgrace; and forty-eight imprisonment with or without hard labor. The total number of summary punishments was 116,342, of which 107,043 were minor punishments. In thirty-one cases men were dismissed from the service, in 2,016 cases imprisonment was the sentence, in 6,499 cases the delinquents were placed in the cells, and disrating occurred in 753 cases. So far as Royal Marines on shore are concerned, there were thirty-seven courts-martial, and in thirty-six cases sentences were awarded, twelve for desertion, thirteen for violence to superiors and insubordination and eleven for making away with necessaries.

The old saying about killing two birds with one stone may be applied to the scheme of Major Arthur Brodrick, of the 5th Royal West Surrey Regiment, British army, for transferring members of the territorial army serving in England to the Canadian militia. He encourages emigration to a British province and still keeps the men in the military service. The idea occurred to him after visiting Canada over a year ago. Upon his return he announced his intention of taking out any territorials in his own regiment who were desirous of employment which he guaranteed to find them, and who would be willing to be transferred to the Canadian militia, in which the conditions of service are similar to those in the territorial force. On the last day of the camp of the Surrey brigade at Lewes, England, in August last, Major Brodrick, accompanied by Lieutenant Haig, left with fourteen men, whose ages ranged from eighteen to thirty-one, who had volunteered to emigrate. Their destination was Brandon, Manitoba. The men were warmly greeted by the Canadians at various stages on the journey. On arrival at Brandon they were attested for the 49th Militia Battalion, and were at once given work in the harvest field. The cost of the scheme averaged about \$50 per man, from Lewes to Brandon, and Major Brodrick made himself personally responsible for this amount, giving the men one year in which to refund the money.

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya of Dec. 21 calls the Chinese provincial authorities in Manchuria to account for various alleged infringements upon the rights of Russians, including the maltreatment of Colonel Raddazi, commander of the Amur Cossack regiment, who was arrested on Dec. 16 while visiting the Chinese side near Blagovestchensk. Colonel Raddazi, it is alleged, was bound, his epaulettes were torn off and he was spat upon. Finally he was released by two companies of Cossacks.

The Chinese Assembly has memorialized the throne, requesting that students, soldiers, sailors and officials, including diplomats abroad, be compelled to cut off their queues, which the memorial scornfully designates as pigtails, commemorating the subjection of the nation by a race now absorbed by a harder people.

Discussing fire-control position, the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, says: "As is well known, experiments and trials have been in progress for some time with a view to the removal of the fire-control position to some locality in the ship behind armor, where the actual spotting can be done by means of an extension of the periscope system used in submarines. The Germans appear to have adopted some such system, although they can hardly have given it the trial that is deemed necessary in the British service. It may not be long, however, before both in the American and in our own navies this system takes the place of that now in use. When that happens there will be no necessity either for the tripod masts of our Dreadnoughts or the lattice work arrangement which many people consider so unsightly in the American ships. All that will be required will be sufficiently high pole tubes to carry the periscopes, and these will doubtless be several in number to avoid the chance of their being totally destroyed in action. At the same time, it is difficult to see how masts can be abolished altogether, since they will still be required to carry the wireless apparatus for signaling purposes. Nevertheless, when top hamper of this description is of a lighter character there will be less chance if it is shot away of its coming down and hampering the guns and other essential structures on the upper deck."

In a discussion following a recent lecture before the Royal United Service Institution, London, Colonel James criticised the book written by Mr. Erskine Childers on the use of cavalry, in which he instanced the South African and Manchurian Wars. The writer could not, said Colonel James, have selected two worse examples. Certainly a characteristic of the Boer War was that there were no cavalry actions such as they read of in history. In the Manchurian War there were no cavalry actions, for the Japanese had not any cavalry and the Russians had no cavalry leaders. A weak point in Mr. Childers's book was that he left the man out of consideration.

In a report to General Bruh by M. Messimy it is shown that on the French general staff are officers incapable of executing their duties, which have thus to be undertaken by officers of junior rank. Quite a number of brigadier generals are executing the functions of generals of division, and of colonels who act as brigadiers. This situation arises from the fact that, however incapable may be an officer, he cannot be retired, except at his own request, until he reaches the limit of age. It has been the practice to place officers of this class in the category known as "disponibilité," and until the army committees were abolished places were found for them in that way. M. Messimy says that the situation of "disponibilité" should be abolished. He is convinced that a sufficiency of active appointments exist for all officers in time of peace. He proposes to reduce the limit of age for general officers from sixty-five and sixty-two to sixty-two and sixty-one. He proposes also some

measures of reorganization by which general officers will be capable of being retired by decree of the President of the Republic; officers of the general staffs may be removed to the second section at any time by a similar decree, either upon their own demand or by decision of the Minister, on grounds of health or other conditions that make them unfit for service; moreover, only those can be restored to the active list who have been placed in the second section on grounds of health when they are sufficiently recovered. These proposals arise from a great discussion which has been taking place in the French army for many months past.

Of the functions of submarines, the United Service Gazette says: "The cruising area of the underwater craft in all countries is extending in such an extraordinarily rapid manner that there is little doubt that it will shortly be possible to attach a submarine flotilla to an admiral's command of seagoing ships. And this will be done with the assurance that the underwater craft can be used as freely to accompany our fleets on sea cruises, around our coasts and in the narrow seas, as surface torpedo craft are now used to accompany fleets in moderate weather. Such a change would be likely to have far-reaching effects in naval tactics, if not in naval strategy. To be able to despatch a flotilla of submarines to harass an enemy in an inshore position, where the main fleet could not venture on account of shallow water or dangerous shoals and rocks, would be to endow an admiral with a weapon which he might often be able to use with effect on the coast of certain European countries. To have boats on our own coasts able to make a successful non-stop run of 1,400 miles, such as the French submarine Archimède has just accomplished in five days, will enable a flotilla to be despatched from a British port on a cruise by themselves, to search out hostile ships on the coast of a Continental enemy, with the assurance that such boats would be able to make a thorough search for their quarry before they were compelled to return for fuel."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The long life of certain military falsehoods and calumnies is one of the melancholy tributes to human meanness and human credulity. We are moved to this reflection by the emphatic way that Mr. Rossiter Johnson, in his "History of the War of Secession" (Wessels and Bissell Company, New York), disposes of the oft-told tale that after the bloody repulse at Cold Harbor in 1864 General Grant ordered a repetition of the charge, but that the Army, knowing it would be useless, lay still, unanimously declining to obey. This story is a favorite with the critics of General Grant. Of it Mr. Johnson says: "There is no truth in this, as I have learned by questioning many who were in that army. William Swinton maliciously invented the story and published it in his 'Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.' He had been a newspaper correspondent with that army, and had been ordered out of the camp for eavesdropping at the tent of the commanding officer. Hence his grudge against General Grant." One of the most convincing proofs that this story was made out of whole cloth was the attitude of the late Charles A. Dana toward it. Mr. Dana's unfriendly attitude toward General Grant is well known. Some years after the Civil War Mr. Dana was editing for an encyclopedia certain historical matter dealing with the war. This story about Cold Harbor appeared in some of the "copy" which he was called upon to edit. Mr. Dana had been Assistant Secretary of War in the Civil War, and, although he was not disposed to be at all lenient toward General Grant, he was too good an editor to let this falsehood appear in any matter which he was to pass upon finally, and he promptly drew a pencil through it and wrote on the margin, "This is a lie." But such is the vitality of a lie when aimed at a great man that probably not even the directness of Mr. Johnson's denial will avail to stop its continued circulation. We have never heard of any commanding officer who received an order from General Grant to renew the charge at Cold Harbor, nor have we ever known of a private soldier who said that he had refused to make the charge. The troops who joined in this unanimous refusal to charge numbered thousands, and surely some of them are yet among the living. So important a fact as the concerted disobedience of thousands of Federal soldiers would certainly have been the talk of the days immediately following the war, but never has anybody, other than the discredited Swinton, been given as the authority for this monstrous calumny. That General Grant made an error in ordering the assault at Cold Harbor he himself admits in his memoirs in his customary spirit of willingness to accept full responsibility for his mistakes of judgment. He undoubtedly realized during the slaughter of his brave men the impossibility of trying to succeed in that way, and it certainly did not require the disobedience of his men to show so clear-headed a tactician as he that victory lay not in that direction.

"Algo de Política Naval" is the title of a pamphlet published by Antonio Lopez, Libreria Española, Barcelona, in the foreword to which the author, Lieut. Col. José Vicianza, says: "In this pamphlet it has been possible to give in a small space the general lines of the actual ships of war, coast defense with a description of an old feature constructed with modern materials, and lastly, as an application of the ideas they put forth, a little bit of naval politics. The object is to explain some new observations, to the end that those of them may be utilized that shall be approved, in case any of them have value; for the author would not have been able to write them in any other circumstances than finding himself already well entered upon the last third of his probable military career."

References to Eastern life that may arouse memories pleasant or otherwise on the part of the officers of the American Army, who may have seen service across the Pacific, diversify the pages of a book fresh from the press of John Lane, New York and London. Gathering together odd notes, letters, etc., extending over many years, D. C. E. Comyn, F.R.G.S., late of the Black Watch, of the British army, has made a very readable book entitled, "Service and Sport in the Sudan," which is intended to be a record of administration in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with some intervals of sport and travel. The Egyptian army he divides into three distinct services, that at Cairo, that at Khartum and that south of Khartum and at "out-stations." It is the men at the out stations who "make empire," as he calls it, and for that reason their life, though deprived of the pleasures and refinements found at Cairo and Khartum, has more unusual experiences. There, too, one learns to put himself in touch with the native character as nowhere else. A noted West African once complained of inability to manage his native escort. Inquiry showed that on march his persistent order was "Silence in the ranks," when he should have learned the chorus

of a song and joined in. Once the author had for a guide a holy man, or a local Bible reader. After a seventy-mile ride the guide, who had not ridden for some time, was very stiff and sore and refused to budge another foot. Argument was useless. Then the author thought of "English medicine," which cures so many native ills. Presently the holy man was taking long swallows out of a black bottle containing the best of whiskey, which soon made him amenable to reason. At page 60 there is an observation that may not be without educative influence on officers of our Army who may be sent to command natives: "I have said that the Sudanese are grumblers. Have they no cause to be so occasionally? Officers who have never seen the outside of England, perhaps, come to their country, and without inquiry or study of the language or customs of the country, and relying on often prejudiced interpreters for their facts, proceed to decide questions on the home life of their men. Such a thing as a book on the laws and customs of the Moslems, not to mention the various tribes of the Sudan, was and is unknown. Why? There are few troops to beat the unspoiled blacks, he thinks, for marching. He says that in forty-eight hours a party of Jehadia marched ninety miles through fairly dense forest on a path, and a fortnight later the same men marched 400 miles in fourteen days, and could have gone still faster if the occasion had required. The devotion of the native soldier to his British officer, so marked a feature of the Indian army, is unknown in the Sudanese. The system is against it. The officer is in one regiment to-day and elsewhere to-morrow; in a sense, like the officers of the Army of the United States, with its shortage of officers, calling for details here, there and everywhere. Speaking of the corrupt Egyptian officers (natives), the author pleads that the temptations to graft are so numerous. Say, 100 naked savages are to be paid for ten days' work; a day's pay deducted from each will not be noticed, and at the same time will make a tidy sum for the officer who yields to the temptation."

The up-to-dateness of "Hearts Atout" is shown by the fact that an aviator figures among the characters. That writing on serious scientific topics does not disqualify one for discoursing on the lighter theme of love is indicated by the fact that one of the authors of this book is Edward P. Thompson, M.E., who has written on such imposing subjects as Roentgen rays and the science and art of inventing, and who is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The collaborating author is Edith Chetwood Thompson, and the dedication is affectionately informal—"To our dear little mother." It is published by the Evening Post Job Printing Office, New York city. Paying court on a tour is the general theme, embellished by rich English local color and by repeatedly unexpected situations and incidents. Joy and jealousy alternate during the jolly journey because of a millionaire traveler who spends money lavishly to win a fascinating tourist. The volume is an interesting way of describing a seven months' trip through the British Isles, without giving any suggestion of Baedeker to the reader.

HOW TO PRESERVE OUR FREEDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To the peace propagandists one can wish all success, for international courts are capable of much good; but until not only their machinery is set up and working, but also until sufficient time has elapsed to establish a fair working test, let us hold in reserve the old method of proved efficiency. The sages tell us that we "grown-ups" are not far removed in character from the children. It may, then, be worth our while to go back a few years and review schooldays. However good the school, a bully can generally be pictured, who did not act always according to rules or by right, but through force. And many a small boy to this day carries a warm spot in his heart for a certain strong, large boy who, in time of need, stood between him and the bully; that is, the old brutal force had to step in temporarily.

Again, in our best ordered cities there is a rough or dangerous ward. According to law one citizen who minds his own business should be just as safe while traversing this ward as another. Practically we all realize that the big man who is able to use Nature's means of defense will go through more times without having to fight than will the little or undeveloped man. We, as a nation, should not be undeveloped physically.

With officers from the Regular Establishment much can be done to advance the efficiency of the Militia, but, after all, unless the system of election is abolished nothing worthy to oppose a trained foe "in the field" can be looked for. There will be some commands who can truly form the first line of defense, but they will be very few and far between if what has happened is a sign of what may be expected. It is a lack, not of bravery, but of training. At Mahassas, in 1904, nothing remained of the bulk of our Militia after a couple of forced marches but a straggling mob. On the Massachusetts coast last year, with carefully arranged and easy marches, most commands showed a large per cent. of "fallings out."

By paying enough we can raise the Regular Establishment to four or five hundred thousand, and have an efficient, dependable weapon for our defense. Congress, however, is not likely to vote the money, and if she did I believe the true interests of the country would not be conserved. Individual sacrifice is what is needed. We expect, and are forced, to give up time to serve on a jury panel, and many of us have serious thoughts as to our duty in other civic lines. Should not every free man, not only as a duty, but as a privilege, be taught to bear arms? All history testifies that the peoples whose individuals were trained to arms did not easily become subject to an alien race, and, if subjugated, did not long bear the yoke. Also, despots do not flourish where the citizens, as a whole, practice the use of arms. Very recently several educators have attributed largely to her military system Germany's wonderful material advance, through its training in order, obedience, power to command, personal hygiene, etc. And this in spite of the time taken from so-called remunerative labor.

To us Americans, with our innumerable colleges and technical schools thronged with students from every stratum of society, it should not seem lacking in sense to set aside one year in the lives of our young men in which they may not only receive physical training, but also learn to obey, and finally to command.

With a period of twenty-five years for the gradual development of our national or people's Army there should be no waste of men or materials, and a worthy machine should be the result—a great national, outdoor university. The details will be difficult to work out, but they should be no more impossible for us than for others.

In conclusion, it is worthy of remembrance in these

altruistic days that the wise and good Washington, in his great farewell address to his people, not only said that he held "the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy," but equally stated, "taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments in a respectable defensive posture."

A CITIZEN.

GREETING BETWEEN OLD SHIPMATES.

Hon. Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago, favors us with a copy of the following letter, received from an old shipmate:

5117 Cedar avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dec. 25, 1910.

Dear Mr. Wait: I happened to see your name in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Thinks I that's the paymaster we had on the old Pembina on the Mobile blockade. So I consulted my book, and I send appended you a copy marked "A," which will speak for itself. I was beginning to think that perhaps I was the only one left. Thank God there are others. Do you remember the day we have up "anchor for home," June 30, 1863, Pensacola Bay, Fla.? Didn't the officers and men jump with glee? You among the rest. Just think, that's forty-seven years ago. I append a few of the last verses of rhyme that I made up to commemorate that event. I am glad to find that you are alive. Hope you may live many more years, etc.

From your old shipmate,

JOHN S. HOTIERSALL, U.S.N., retired.

"A" referred to is this list of officers, U.S. gunboat Pembina, A.D. 1863, with their present status so far as known: Comdr. L. C. Newman, died in Callao, Peru, May 31, 1866, on board U.S.S. Nyack; 1st Lieut. Roderick Prentiss, killed in battle, Mobile Bay, August, 1864; Surg. A. W. Hawkins, dead; Paym. H. L. Wait, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Engr. Jefferson Young, dead; Asst. Engr. J. Van Hovenberg, dead; Asst. Engr. A. Kirby, chief engineer, retired list; Asst. Engr. J. F. Bingham, dead; Masters William Rogers, Joseph A. Jackaway, dead; Ensigns William Lydden, B. M. Chester, whereabouts unknown; Master's Mate H. C. Cochrane, brigadier general, retired, U.S.M.C.

When we sighted the flagship's tender,
Spelled her signals word for word,
But they only said, what we knew before,
"We've orders for you on board."

The orders came and the captain
Glanced over them awhile,
And then his weather-beaten face
Grew bright with a joyous smile.

He called the first lieutenant,
And whispered a word in his ear,
And then we saw the same glad smile
On the first luff's face appear.

As he told the bo'sun to man the bars
And stations his mates three,
But he whispered something else to Pipes
That made him grin with glee.

At length the mates were stationed,
The call rang loud and clear,
And fore and aft the bo'sun's song
Was echoed with a cheer.

For little you know, you landsmen,
Who never are called to roam,
How sweet were the words the bo'sun sung:
"All hands up anchor for home!"

A GUARDSMAN'S OPINION.

Trenton, N.J., Dec. 12, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Local Guardsmen differ decidedly with the opinion of Colonel Weaver, of the Division of Militia Affairs, who thinks that it is advisable to raise a new force, to be called the National Reserve, and to consist of men who have found that they could or would not give the time demanded by the National Guard or the Regular Army, but who have had some little military experience, and would join an organization which only required a couple of weeks' encampment annually.

The Guardsmen feel that the U.S. Government would not give proper attention to three distinct kinds of armies, and they argue that if the Federal Government is going to spend large sums of money on the citizen soldiery it should be spent for the betterment of the National Guard, rather than for a new force.

In support of these ideas, it is pointed out that the greater part of the work now performed by the National Guard is for the purpose of national defense, of no use at all in case of such duties as are usually demanded by the various states in times of riot, and it is not apparent why a new force, doing military service only once a year for a short encampment period, should receive benefits denied to the National Guard, which does the same duty at camps, and, in addition, drills once or more each week.

Furthermore, those in close touch with the situation do not believe that such a force could be maintained without being a serious setback to the present progress of the National Guard toward greater efficiency. It is believed that the new force would induce many to serve in the body requiring the least work, who might otherwise remain in the Guard, or even in the Army.

Almost all Guardsmen, however, agree with Colonel Weaver, that the citizen soldiery cannot ever be fully efficient while controlled by the varying laws of some fifty states and territories. They also agree that the National Guard should not be called upon for police duty and that it would be better to maintain a force of state constabulary, like that of Pennsylvania. But they think that these facts, in connection with the ever-increasing demands of the War Department on the time and work of the state soldiers, merely go to prove that the National Guard is becoming less and less useful to the state governments and more a necessity to the Federal Government.

Colonel Weaver says that the citizen soldier could be made as efficient as are the Regulars if under the immediate control of the War Department. He also points out that under the Constitution a force of citizen soldiers could be maintained without their having any connection whatever with the states.

It is in view of these facts that many of the Guardsmen believe that the National Guard should be done away with as a state institution and completely turned over to the U.S. Government. It is thought that almost every state would gladly make the change, especially if the National Government would make proper provision for compensation for the various armories and other military buildings already erected by the states.

It is claimed that under such a system the Government

could increase the National Guard to any desired size, apportion the various arms as it saw fit, and have the benefit of the weekly drills in addition to the summer camps, resulting in a large and very efficient force, and all at less cost than that involved in Colonel Weaver's plan for a brand-new force in addition to the present two.

GUARDSMAN.

PROMOTION FOR NON-COM. OFFICERS.

New York, Dec. 16, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having read with interest the items in the JOURNAL relating to the officering of the Volunteer troops in time of war, I would like to hear more from the officers of the Service on this subject. It is certainly an important one to a country like ours, which depends so much on Volunteer troops for its fighting force. It appears to me the best and first field to draw from for the junior officers of the Volunteers is right in the ranks of the Regular Army. I think there are many good men among our first sergeants and sergeants to-day who, though not quite able to pass the Regular Army examinations for commission, are possessed of good judgment and a good school education. This, coupled with his military training and experience in camp, camp sanitation, handling of supplies and knowledge generally, of the common dangers to be avoided in active service, makes, I think, the better class of non-com. a far more desirable candidate for commission as captain or lieutenant of Volunteers than the man from the bookkeeper's desk who can juggle logarithms and quadratic equations with ease, but who never had to select a camping site for a hundred or more men.

I believe it would mean an improvement in the ranks too, if the following was tried: (Just an outline.) Let non-coms. of, say, two years or more service, who have the recommendation of their commanding officer, take the prescribed examination (examination to be on the lines of the regular examination for commission only in modified form), and, if qualified, be given a certificate, good for two or three years, when it should be renewed, and while holding such certificate receive five or ten dollars in addition to his regular pay. Give the men holding this "ticket" some suitable mark to go with their chevrons and require clean record as to good conduct and sobriety in order to obtain and retain them, and I think there will be a considerable improvement in the ranks, as it will give the man to whom a commission is out of the question something to work for and to hold his head up for. There are, of course, good men in the Guard and in civil life from the military schools, but there is room for all the trained men we can get. I would recommend only the clean record men be eligible. This ought to make some more clean records.

PROSPECTIVE ARMY MAN.

A PLEA FOR THE CANTEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Some ten years since the W.C.T.U. used their influence with Congress to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens under the delusion that it would improve our morals and make us more sober. But if they would only make a few inquiries from reliable people connected with the Service they would find that to-day there are more drunkards turned out of the Service in one year than there were in five years under the old régime.

One post is a fair example of it. This regiment was stationed for over ten years in that post, where there were saloons in the city, and the military reservation is within two blocks of the main street, but there were only about seven saloons there then. Now there are, to my knowledge, twenty, and the guardhouse has never less than thirty men in it undergoing punishment, and I have seen as many as sixty-five men in the guardhouse. I have asked many of them what were the charges, and nine out of ten would answer something like this: "I was out with the boys, got drunk, missed a hall or drill inspection, sassed the top sergeant and I landed in the mill." When we had a canteen such things seldom happened, for we could get a little to drink at a time, and when a soldier began to show the effects of too much of it he was not sold any more, but sent to his barracks. Now, with the canteen gone, in its place, just outside the reservation, we have the brothel and low dives, where the vilest and cheapest stuff obtainable is sold, and just so long as a soldier has any money and can pour it down his throat these dives will peddle it to him.

At another post, with the city only four miles from the gate, it is worse if anything, for when the men get to drinking in towns at night they often forget what time the last car leaves, and the result is they are absent without leave. Sometimes they don't get back for three or four days, perhaps longer. Mrs. W.C.T.U., you don't abhor drunkenness more than I do, for I am a total abstainer; yet for the benefit of men who are in the clutches of the drink habit I say the best way to treat them is to give them their beer in a limited quantity.

Mrs. W.C.T.U., how often do you go to an Army post? Perhaps you never visit one, and yet you judge us as bad and class us as all drunkards, just because someone who had an axe to grind told that liquors were sold in Army posts.

FORT MISSOULA.

THE 40TH U.S. VOLUNTEERS AT LA LUD.

Clay Center, Kas., Dec. 29, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue of your excellent paper you published a letter from a correspondent on "Bravery of Volunteers" that might give an erroneous impression to the casual reader of the ability and services of Capt. W. J. Kendrick, Co. B, 40th U.S.V. Inf., now a first lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry. The intent of the article seems to be that Captain Kelley ("Yellowstone" Kelley) is as much entitled to a medal of honor as the lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry, who recently was so honored by President Taft. Captain Kelley is one of the bravest men I have ever seen my good fortune to see in action, and if the opportunity had been presented would have earned a medal, but the fight at La Lud gave rise to no such opportunity. The hike and fight referred to is very fresh in my memory, and Captain Kendrick accomplished his duties as commanding officer so well that the major commanding the battalion recommended that Kendrick be brevetted for bravery, but the recommendation was disapproved by the regimental commander, Colonel Godwin. The article gives the impression that when the com-

mand became lost through the treachery of the Filipino guides Kelley took command and led the outfit to the proper road; and that later, during the fight, he took the responsibility of ordering "cease firing" and led a charge that drove the enemy out of their trenches. This is incorrect, for Kendrick himself gave the order, after looking over the country from the top of a high hill and a careful study of his map, that took us to the proper road. As for the charge, Kelley asked permission to make the charge at the beginning of the fight, and was refused by Kendrick, who said, "No, wait till we shoot them out of those trenches or we will lose too many men." They were shot up so thoroughly that when Kendrick told Kelley to make the charge not more than six or eight shots were fired at Kelley and his men, and no one was hit. The men we lost were hit in the first ten minutes of fighting, before Kendrick had time to concentrate a heavy fire on the enemy. The writer was one of the advance guard who first struck the enemy, and also one of the thirty men who charged with Captain Kelley. I am sure that if old "Yellowstone" Kelley had seen the article referred to he would have been the first to correct it. My understanding is that to earn a medal of honor one must do some act of special bravery, not simply the ordinary duty of a soldier in a fight.

GUY R. MARTIN, Capt., 1st Inf., K.N.G.,
Late a private in Co. B, 40th U.S.V.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The principal effect of the 1908 pay law on the enlisted personnel of the Medical Department has been to make it practically impossible to secure suitable men for transfer to, or enlistment in, the Hospital Corps. This fact is known to every medical officer from the Surgeon General down, and the attention of the proper authorities has been called to it on more than one occasion.

The relative reduction made in the pay of the private, first class, in 1908, without a proportionate increase in his rate of promotion to corporal, such as prevails in other staff corps, has been followed by the anticipated decline in efficiency not only of the privates, first class, but also of the non-commissioned officers, who are drawn from that grade. This decreasing efficiency is progressive and continuing, and will be even more noticeable after 1911, when the last of the privates who were in the Service in 1908 have left the Hospital Corps by expiration of enlistment, and gone to other branches or to civil life.

If it be considered undesirable to increase the pay of the private, first class, beyond the present figure, it should be so arranged that his rate of promotion to corporal will bear a more reasonable proportion to that of privates, first class, in other corps.

Quality is more to be desired than quantity, and if the quality of the men who are transferred to, or enlisted in, the Hospital Corps is not what it should be, the responsibility rests largely with those non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps, who, in their anxiety to fill their detachments, recommend men to their medical officers regardless of intelligence, aptitude, education or prospective efficiency. If a just and reasonable standard were set, such as that given in the 1889 Regulations, and all applicants made to conform thereto, the question would soon be squarely up to Congress. To continue to fill the Hospital Corps with quantity rather than quality is to invite disaster.

SERGEANT, FIRST CLASS.

A TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR RETIREMENT LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During the last fiscal year 2,999 soldiers purchased their discharge from the Service. Four or five out of this number were asked by the writer for an explanation as to why they purchased discharge. They had no fault to find with the Service, only the idea of serving for thirty years for retirement was just as impossible to them as placing a finger on the North Star.

"Look at our national wealth and resources," said one, "and yet an American soldier has to serve thirty years for retirement. Not for me," he continued, "while railroads and other corporations have pension systems of twenty and twenty-five years."

There's the Pennsylvania road, the Rock Island road, the International Harvesting Company, the Steel Trust and various other industrial organizations that have the Army skinned by five years—and five years to a man after he has served twenty-five years in any capacity is more to him than the twenty-five years ahead when he first began to climb the ladder.

A young man who was able to give such logical reasons for quitting the Army has evidently a clear road in front of him. England requires her soldiers to serve only twenty-one years for retirement; hence there is no desertion or buying out. In the Canadian army, after a man has served fifteen years he can retire on fifty per cent. of the pay he was receiving at the time, and at twenty years' service on seventy-five per cent. These men, too, just as their cousins, the English soldiers, have preference to all government jobs, as mail carriers, lighthouse men, coast guards, janitors, messengers, watchmen, etc. Who is the genius that will win everlasting renown by the enactment of a twenty-five-year bill for the greatest little Army on earth?

J. J. B.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Flint, Mich., Dec. 20, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has been asked why so many candidates to the Military Academy fail to report for their entrance examinations. The answer is that as conditions are at present the alternates believe, and have sufficient reason for doing so, that if the principal passes his examinations he will be admitted, even though the alternate be better qualified. I believe that generally the examining boards admits the better qualified, no matter whether he be alternate or principal, as the Army wants the best material possible. If this is true, why not make the examination competitive, giving each man an equal chance? A larger percentage of the nominees would then be likely to report, as the young man would then feel that he had some reason for reporting at these examinations. As it is at present many feel that they cannot afford the time and money without the ghost of a show for appointment. For my part I cannot see why the War Department makes such a distinction between candidates when one may be physically, mentally and morally inferior to another.

A SUGGESTION.

The design for Massachusetts' memorial to her officers and soldiers who were at Valley Forge, in the War of the Revolution, has been selected by the Valley Forge Military Monument Commission, passed by the Art Commission and approved by Governor Draper and the executive council. In selecting the design the commissioners, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, Samuel Crowell and Charles I. Thayer, made their choice from plans submitted by fifteen artists and sculptors. It is proposed to dedicate the memorial on June 19. The site chosen for the monument at Valley Forge is where General Glover's Marblehead regiment passed the severe winter months of 1777-8, on the Old Gulph road, at the junction of what is now the new Outer Line Drive of the park. The memorial will be built of Barre (Vt.) granite, with bronze tablets for inscriptions. It will be of exedra form, with a 23 foot spread of the wings, 10 feet 10 inches deep, and a total height of 9 feet 8 inches. On the front face of the central pylon there will be a bronze tablet for the general inscription, surmounted with the seal of Massachusetts in bronze. The state motto will be inscribed on the back of the curved face of the seats which extend from the central pylon to the buttresses at the ends of the wings. On the buttresses will be carved granite swords emblematical of the military character of the memorial. On the back of the central pylon a bronze tablet will bear the names of the Massachusetts officers in command of troops at Valley Forge. An interesting fact in connection with the record of the names of officers is the discovery by General Reade of the names of three regiments of Massachusetts Infantry and one regiment of Massachusetts Artillery, plus a number of general, field, staff and other Massachusetts officers, whose services at Valley Forge have never been officially recorded. In addition to the Massachusetts Infantry guard of the Commander-in-Chief, the old Bay State had at Valley Forge one regiment of Artillery and thirteen Infantry regiments, aggregating about forty per cent. of the active force of the Army.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch says of the operation of the Dick law: "We anticipated exactly what has happened—the practical destruction of the esprit which had distinguished ancient and honorable companies and corps in order that they might be made over into a military machine for the use of the Government at Washington. If the rest of the Regular Army were to go in khaki the soldiers of the states were to go in the same dress, and if in blue they were to go in blue also. The whole Military Establishment was to be reduced to a scientific basis, with this exception, that while the Militia, or National Guard, as it is now designated, was only to be called out when there is actual fighting to be done, the Regulars were to be taken care of by the Government and paid for their services in peace as well as in war." The Times-Dispatch asserts that the Army authorities are holding off the bill to give pay to the Militia to secure the passage of the bill to increase the number of officers of the Army. It says: "This is not a nice thing to think about; but now that it is taking this course, it might be well for the members of Congress to consider an aspect of the case which appears to have escaped the attention of the Regulars who are pressing their own interests at Washington. It is this: There are 80,000 officers and men in the Regular Army. There are 120,000 officers and men in the National Guard. Not a single officer or man in the Regular Army is a voter. Every officer and man in the National Guard is a voter. We do not think that any argument is needed to show intelligent members which way the path of duty and patriotism lies. We have not the least objection to an increased number of officers in the Regular Service; but we would not have the officers of the Militia organizations and the men neglected even to make a Regular holiday."

The belief that exists in some quarters that Great Britain is losing her naval supremacy receives a hard blow in an analysis of the navy of his country by Sir William White, former chief constructor in the British navy, who in the December issue of a London magazine writes of the comparative strength of the British and the German navies. He seeks to show that the former has as large a margin of superiority as it had in 1905, when the last Conservative government went out of power. The article is in a measure a reply to the assertions of Lord Charles Beresford that the present Liberal government has lowered naval supremacy. Sir William writes in an entirely non-partisan spirit and makes his appeal to facts alone. He shows that in March, 1906, Germany had twenty-four capital ships built and building, of a total displacement of 290,000 tons, and Great Britain had fifty-three ships of 780,000 tons, a superiority of twenty-nine ships and 506,000 tons. After a similar comparison of ships to the end of March, 1910, Sir William says that "taking grand totals for ships built, building and to be laid down in 1910-11, the British superiority above Germany was represented at that date by thirty ships and 508,000 tons." In April, 1913, he figures out: Germany cannot have in commission and ready for action more than the thirteen battleships already begun, with the four of this year and the four of next year in more or less advanced stages of construction. In April, 1913, the British fleet will have twenty-seven units complete, so that in Dreadnoughts alone Great Britain will have a superiority of more than two to one.

The long aviation death roll for 1910 added its last names on Dec. 31, when John B. Moisant and Archibald Hoxsey, two of America's most famous aviators, met death hundreds of miles apart. Moisant was flying at New Orleans and Hoxsey at Los Angeles, Cal. The former had flown out to a field where he was to try for a distance and endurance record that would bring the Michelin cup to America. He had circled the field twice and was seeking a place to alight, when, as he was attempting a dangerous turn, a gust of the twenty-mile wind caught the tail of the Blériot monoplane, tilted it heavenward and Moisant was hurled out of the machine. He fell, arms abreast, a distance of fifty feet and landed on his head in the mud of the marsh. He was killed instantly. Hoxsey had risen from the sight of the crowd for an altitude flight. Suddenly he was seen to reappear, evidently in distress. He came down very swiftly in a combination of glides and dips till within three hundred feet of the ground, when a puff of wind capsize the Wright biplane, and it plunged straight to earth, turning over and over in its fall. Hoxsey's body was found in the wreck of the machine, broken and twisted almost out of resemblance to a human being. The barograph showed

that he had risen to a height of 7,142 feet. He had gone up with the intention of reaching 12,000 feet. Moisant came into fame last August when, carrying a passenger, he flew in a Blériot monoplane from Paris to London. This was the first flight over the Channel with a passenger, and at once the young American aviator became famous. Hoxsey held the American endurance record, and only as late as Dec. 26 established the world's record for altitude in an aeroplane, reaching a height of 11,474 feet. The day before the deaths of these two Maurice Tabuteau, at Buc, France, won the Michelin cup in a biplane by breaking the world's distance record, covering 362.66 miles in a continuous flight of 7 hours and 46 minutes. In 1909 Farman won the trophy with a flight of 150 miles in 4 hours and 17 minutes. This difference shows the gain in continuity of flight in one year. No long distance railway train in the world, it is said, covers so great a distance as did Tabuteau without a stop. Last year was the most deadly of all in the history of aviation, thirty pilots having lost their lives. Only five were killed in the two years previous. The increasing death roll shows how the flying fever has spread, and that in the struggle for the world's applause greater risks are being run. While testing a new monoplane at Versailles, France, on Dec. 30, Lieutenant Caumont, of the French army aviation corps, fell from a height of sixty feet, dying a few hours later.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has received the following editorial notice in the Leavenworth Times: "The record of Colonel Loughborough in not having a single desertion from the 13th Infantry in the last six months probably makes it the prize regiment in the Army in discipline and loyalty to the colors. Desertions are one of the most serious problems in the military organization, but Colonel Loughborough has aided materially in devising a solution of it. The question of desertions is largely one of regimental administration. A commanding officer can make a garrison either a hell or a heaven for an enlisted man. It is said that at Fort Leavenworth Colonel Loughborough has impressed upon his men the wisdom of coming right to him to 'talk it over' whenever they imagine they are getting the worst of it and it seems they just must run away. A feeling of sympathy and confidence between the enlisted man and his officer is absolutely necessary to successful Army administration. If the enlisted men of the American Army receive decent treatment from their officers they can be depended upon to do the right thing."

President Taft submitted to Congress Jan. 5 the report of the special board of Army Engineers appointed by him to examine the various reclamation projects upon which work had been started by the Government, and to recommend which of them should be given a share in the \$20,000,000 certificates of indebtedness authorized. The board has recommended, and the President has approved, the allotment of the money among the following projects, "subject to the condition that the amounts allotted to the various projects may be adjusted and modified from time to time, as is found necessary for the intelligent prosecution of the work and the advantage of the Service": Salt River, Ariz., \$495,000; Yuma, Ariz., and California, \$1,200,000; Grand Valley, Colo., \$1,000,000; Uncompahgre, Colo., \$1,500,000; Payette-Boise, Idaho, \$2,000,000; Milk River, Mont., \$1,000,000; North Platte, Wyo., and Nebraska, \$2,000,000; Truckee-Carson, Nev., \$1,193,000; Rio Grande, N.M., Texas and Mexico, \$4,500,000; Umatilla, Ore., \$325,000; Klamath, Ore., and California, \$600,000; Strawberry Valley, Utah, \$2,272,000; Sunny Side-Yakima, Wash., \$1,250,000; Tieton, Wash., \$665,000.

Several travelers from the Far East have been touching on quasi-military matters in the New York newspapers in the last few days. Randolph Berens, of London, said that recently, when in Japan, one of the biggest politicians of that country told him that "Australasia is the natural heritage of Japan." Col. Sam Parker, of Hawaii, who used to be on the staff of King Kalakaua, and is now a prominent irrigationist of the islands, said that there is no Japanese scare in Honolulu, as Asiatics, as a rule, leave Hawaii after acquiring a competence, and that the scare exists only in the minds of those who never have seen Hawaii. Attorney General Ignacio Villamor, of the Philippines, stated in Washington that the Japanese government is familiar with the details of the fortifications of the Philippines and the island government is powerless to prevent espionage, as there is no law to prevent spying. If the old Spanish laws had been in effect last September when two alleged Japanese spies were arrested in Manila they could have been held.

A communication has been received at the War Department from General Barry, Superintendent of the Military Academy, objecting to the application to the Academy of so much of G.O. 222, Dec. 15, 1910, appearing upon page 507 of our issue of Dec. 31, as discontinues the use of service trousers of olive drab and cotton khaki. This will compel officers at West Point to encase themselves all day in leather puttees or boots and riding trousers, when their duties as instructors do not require them to ride. It is urged that encasing the leg in stiff leather indoors and out at all seasons subjects them to unnecessary physical discomfort and possible physical injury. It is suggested that it was by oversight that professors are required to go about in a field riding uniform when they are debared by law from field service, and to make instructors on academic duty teach in such an outfit.

The Army transport Logan arrived at Manila Jan. 1, 1911, with seventeen officers and forty-three casuals. The transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco Jan. 5 for Manila with the following military passengers: Brigadier General Macomb, Majors Trippe, 14th Cav., Bell, I.G., Ruckman, Coast Art., Whitney, A.G., Cannon, Q.M.; Captains Drake, 14th Cav., Naylor, 9th Inf., De Loffre and Culler, Med. Corps; 1st Lieutenants Jackson, 12th Inf., Bailey, 2d. Warren, 5th Cav., Smart, 1st Field Art., Roberts, M.R.C., Brown, Rimmer, P.S., King and Wood, Med. Corps; 2d Lieutenants Andrews and Polk, 8th Cav., Castles, P.S., Taylor, 7th. Stilwell, 12th Inf.; two post non-commissioned staff, 46 Hospital Corps, 25 Signal Corps, 13 casuals, recruits for Hawaii, five for

20th Infantry, one Coast Art. Corps.; unassigned Philippine recruits, Infantry 258, Cavalry 202, Coast Artillery Corps 23, Field Artillery, nine, including four for Mountain Artillery, one 2d Battalion Engineers, two 9th and two 19th Infantry.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has before it an estimate for \$135,000, submitted by Captain Bowyer, of the Naval Academy, for a proper disposal of the remains of John Paul Jones. Heavy masonry walls, piers and vaults of Illinois limestone are to be built under the floor of the chapel. In the center of the crypt it is planned to have the body of Jones placed in a sarcophagus of solid porphyry, costing \$15,000. The cost of the stone to be used in the crypt is given as \$80,000, and \$10,000 worth of black marble would be used for the mosaic borders of the floor and steps. The cost of doing the work would be \$20,000; \$10,000 more would be spent on the bronze railing and gates, and the ceiling lights, heating and ventilation arrangements \$20,000.

The twenty-five midshipmen of the class of 1908 who were found deficient on a former examination have passed their re-examination, and will be commissioned ensigns shortly. A list of the twenty-five who passed their re-examination is as follows: C. L. Best, E. G. Blakeslee, R. A. Burg, W. R. Carter, J. B. Clark, F. P. Conger, A. G. Dibrell, G. A. Duncan, G. H. Emerson, E. J. Estess, E. Guthrie, K. Heron, D. T. Hunter, J. James, J. C. Jennings, J. L. Kauffman, H. B. Labhardt, H. B. Le Bourgeois, H. B. McCleary, J. D. Moore, W. R. Munroe, A. G. Olson, J. D. Smith, L. C. Stark and L. S. Stewart.

The Louisiana State University has reprinted as a university bulletin the article on "W. T. Sherman as a College President," by Col. D. F. Boyd, which appeared in the April, 1910, number of the American College. General Sherman was at the head of the Louisiana State Seminary (now Louisiana State University) from November, 1859, to March, 1861. Colonel Boyd, the author of the article, was a professor in his faculty, and later succeeded him as superintendent. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free upon application to the secretary, Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge, La.

Most of the California Congress delegation, headed by Senators Flint and Perkins, conferred with Secretary of the Navy Meyer and President Taft at the White House Jan. 5 on the California idea of better defenses for the Pacific coast. They asked better protection for their harbors, a larger contingent from the Army, submarines and a part of the fleet stationed on the coast. Senator Flint proposes to allow coastwise vessels to use the Panama Canal free of tolls provided that they place themselves at the disposal of the Government in time of war, to be used as transports or colliers.

In the highest terms Col. James Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., has been commended by the War Department for the vigilance which he exercised in dealing with the typhoid fever outbreak which took place at Fort Ogleshorpe recently. It will be remembered, as was stated in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that Colonel Parker, when he saw that there was danger of an epidemic of typhoid fever at Fort Ogleshorpe, promptly inoculated his command for the fever. As the result the disease was entirely stamped out.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., will appear before a subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee Jan. 7 to answer any questions which may be propounded to him in reference to his discovery of the North Pole. The subcommittee is now considering a bill giving him proper recognition for this feat, and Mr. Peary is expected to furnish the members the proof in his possession.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at Manila recently, has been ordered to return to Washington. He has applied for voluntary retirement under the thirty-year service law. It is probable that his application will be approved. This is the second application filed by Lieutenant Colonel Prince, his first, submitted several months ago when he was ordered to the Philippines, being disapproved.

In the aviation meet which opens at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 7, the program includes passenger carrying flights, with such men as Rear Admiral John B. Milton, U.S.N., and Gov. Hiram W. Johnson and several young women. Lieut. Paul W. Beck, U.S. Signal Corps, who is to be in charge of the aviation field, and Mrs. Beck are to make flights.

The revoking of the order for the appearance of Major Joseph M. T. Partello before the retiring board will result in the retirement of that officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel within a few weeks. It is stated that it is with the understanding that an application for retirement would be made that the order was revoked.

As a result of the success of the experiments made by the Army surgeons with typhoid virus as a protection against typhoid fever, Major General Wood, as Chief of Staff, has issued an order looking to the voluntary vaccination of the entire Army, if possible, with this virus. The order is G.O. 227, which appears on page 537.

Capt. Frank Cody, head of the ballooning department of the British War Office, won the British Michelin Cup Dec. 31 for duration and distance for 1910 by flying 190 miles in four hours and fifty minutes. The flight ended when Cody's aeroplane accidentally touched the ground.

Capt. Herbert M. Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States with one year's pay under the provisions of Sec. 5, Act of Congress approved April 23, 1908.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commodore Alexander McCrackin, U.S.N., retired, who died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3, 1911, from nervous breakdown, accompanied by partial paralysis, was born in Indiana, Pa., on June 29, 1830, and entered the Navy as an enlisted man (first class boy) on Dec. 14, 1863, serving under this enlistment for one year on the Red Rover and General Price, of the Mississippi Squadron. He was appointed a midshipman on July 27, 1866; promoted to ensign July 13, 1871; master Sept. 25, 1873; lieutenant on Jan. 13, 1879; lieutenant commander Oct. 6, 1898; commander in April, 1901; captain Sept. 8, 1905, and commodore June 30, 1909. He was retired June 30, 1909, on the recommendation of the Rear Admirals Board. After being graduated from the Naval Academy he served in the Shenandoah, Brooklyn, Franklin, Juniata, Mahopac, Hartford, Dale, Constellation, Nantucket, Adams, Pinta, Miantonomah, Marion, Standish and other vessels in various parts of the world. He received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard University in 1885. He was executive officer of the Marietta just before the war with Spain, and was officially commended for his efficient work aboard that vessel by Comdr. F. M. Symonds. When it was decided to send the Oregon from Bremerton, Wash., to the Atlantic coast the Marietta, then at Panama, received orders to go to Callao, Peru, to make arrangements to coal the Oregon. From that place the Marietta went to Sandy Point, Patagonia, and then around to the Atlantic coast. In November, 1898, he was ordered to the Monadnock, in the Philippine Islands, the officers of the vessel being commended by Major Gen. H. W. Lawton, U.S.A., for their co-operation with the Army. From the Monadnock he was assigned to the Oregon, also in Philippine waters. He commanded the battalion from that ship that captured and occupied Vigan. He was later captain of the navy yard at Mare Island, and was in command of the West Virginia.

Mrs. Alvan C. Gillem, wife of Capt. A. C. Gillem, 11th U.S. Cav., and mother of Corp. A. C. Gillem, Jr., 17th U.S. Inf., died at New York Dec. 29, 1910.

Mrs. George V. S. Michaelis, who died suddenly of pneumonia at her winter home in Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., on Jan. 1, 1911, was the wife of the oldest surviving son of the late Major Otho Ernest Michaelis, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Mrs. Michaelis was Harriet Manley, the second daughter of the late Joseph Homan and Susan Cony Manley, of Augusta, Me. Her maternal grandfather was Hon. Samuel Cony, the Civil War Governor of Maine. Her paternal great-grandfather was Gen. Henry Sewall, of the War of 1812, captain and paymaster on the staff of Gen. George Washington and one of the founders of the Order of the Cincinnati. Mrs. Michaelis was educated at St. Catherine's Hall, the Maine Diocesan School for Girls. After her mother's death she was at the head of her father's house for many years, and was well known in Washington and New York, where her father spent much of his time. She is survived by her husband, two sons, Henry Sewall Michaelis and George V. S. Michaelis, Jr.; two sisters, Mrs. Chase Mellen and Mrs. Duer du Pont Brock, of Garden City, and a brother, Samuel Cony Manley, of Augusta, Me. Mrs. Michaelis was born Dec. 17, 1872, and was married Dec. 17, 1905. The Rev. Henry B. Wright, D.D., rector of St. Asaph's, Bala, Pa., a son of Mrs. Samuel M. Mansfield, wife of General Mansfield, U.S.A., retired, officiated at the funeral, Wednesday, Jan. 4. He was assisted by the Very Rev. Dean John Robert Moses, of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City. Dr. Wright had officiated at Mrs. Michaelis's marriage. Mrs. Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, daughter of the late Major Francis Woodbridge (captain, 2d U.S. Art.) and widow of Major Michaelis, who has been spending the winter at the Garden City Hotel, will move into her son's house to care for her little grandchildren.

Dr. Charles J. Lincoln, a resident of Little Rock for fifty-six years and a pioneer druggist and business man of the city, and father of the wife of Major James H. Shipton, U.S.A., died Dec. 25, 1910, at his residence after an illness of but a few days of pneumonia. Dr. Lincoln was seventy-eight years old. Dr. Lincoln is survived by his widow and by his only son, Charles Knox Lincoln, a member of the firm, and by his only daughter, Mrs. Shipton, and by his granddaughter, Eudora Rose Shipton, all of whom were at the bedside at the time of his death. Dr. Lincoln at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted as a private in the Capitol Guards, of Little Rock, which later became a part of the 6th Arkansas Infantry attached to Hardee's brigade and Govan's division. He soon was assigned to the medical department of his regiment, and was appointed a captain and assistant surgeon at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., where he volunteered to take charge of a smallpox hospital for a period of three months. He served with his regiment in the field in all battles from Shiloh to the surrender at Greensboro, N.C.

U.S. Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, who died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1911, from septicaemia, or blood poisoning, was, in December, 1891, appointed by President Harrison as Secretary of War to succeed Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Col. E. W. S. Neff, brother-in-law of Lieut. Col. Eugene Fehcht, U.S.A., retired, died Dec. 20, 1910, at his home in El Paso, Texas. He was a Master Mason, and his remains were taken to his old home in Cincinnati for burial.

Lieut. Timothy G. C. Salter, U.S.N., retired, died in New York city Jan. 5, 1911. He was born in Dover, N.H., in 1850. He was appointed midshipman Sept. 20, 1869; promoted to ensign in July, 1871; lieutenant August, 1881, and served at various stations and on various vessels of the Navy. His last service was on board the U.S.S. Chicago. He was retired June 26, 1893, on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

Mr. R. B. Going, father of Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th U.S. Cav., died at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 28, 1910.

Mrs. Julia Casey Bloodgood, wife of Hildreth K. Bloodgood, died Jan. 4, 1910, at her home at No. 471 Park avenue, New York city. She was the daughter of the late Gen. Silas Casey, of Providence, R.I., and was married in 1888. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, Mrs. J. Macy Willets and Miss Vera Bloodgood.

"A great many naval officers and their families will regret to learn of the untimely death of Mrs. Pauline C. Freet on Dec. 20, 1910, at New York city," writes an officer of the Navy. "Mrs. Freet, beloved wife of Mr. Charles E. Freet, the Standard Oil Company representative at Nagasaki, Japan, 1894-1895 and early 1896, will be remembered for extreme loveliness and hospitality toward American naval officers cruising in Japanese waters, particularly in 1895. American officers were

dined and wine at any time they chose to call, and were always made to feel at home. Dear American ladies of the type Mrs. Freet did much for the good name of America in Japan. Navy friends sympathize with Mr. Freet in his great bereavement."

Mr. Godfrey Macdonald, father of Major G. H. Macdonald, 13th U.S. Cav., and of Mr. Charles B. Macdonald, of New York, died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1910.

Mrs. Ruth A. Lincoln, wife of Brig. Gen. Sumner H. Lincoln, U.S.A., retired, died at Fern Bank, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1910.

Mr. Henry S. Howard, father of the wife of Capt. E. H. Bruns, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Stamford, Conn., Dec. 26, 1910.

Mr. James Henri Matile, brother of Brig. Gen. Leo Albert Matile, U.S.A., retired, died on Dec. 30, 1910, of heart disease, while on a visit to his daughter, Miss Florence Matile, of No. 7 Botanic place, Flushing, N.Y. He was born in Switzerland sixty-two years ago, and was a son of the late George August Matile, a judge and writer of law. He had made his home in Washington for years.

Gen. John I. Curtin, U.S.V., who died Jan. 1, 1911, at Bellefonte, Pa., was a half-brother of Andrew G. Curtin, war Governor. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he went to the front as a member of the Bellefonte Fencibles. Later he re-enlisted as captain of Company A, 45th Regiment, and for bravery was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He leaves two sons, Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, U.S.N., and Mr. Gregg Curtin, of New York.

Mr. Lewis Randolph Hamersly, publisher, and a former officer of the Navy and Marine Corps, died Dec. 31, 1910, of apoplexy, while seated at the dinner table with his daughter, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Curtin, U.S.N., in her home in Annapolis, Md. He was spending the holidays with his daughter and her husband. He was born in Washington and was a grandson on the maternal side of Capt. T. H. Stevens, U.S.N., who commanded the Trippe in the battle of Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry. His uncle was Rear Admiral T. H. Stevens, U.S.N., who served under Farragut in the Civil War. Mr. Hamersly was appointed acting master's mate in the U.S. Navy in March, 1862, and an acting ensign in 1863, and after being honorably discharged he was appointed a second lieutenant of U.S. Marines, and resigned in 1869. He was the publisher of "Hamersly's Record of Living Officers of the U.S. Navy," "Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia," and was the originator of the United Service Magazine. He was, at the time of his death, the senior member of the firm of L. R. Hamersly and Company, publishers of "Who's Who in New York" and "Men of America." Mr. Hamersly belonged to the Army and Navy Club, and was a companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is survived by his widow and four children, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, wife of Paymaster Biscoe, U.S.N.; Mrs. Robert D. Roosevelt, of Washington, and Mr. Lewis R. Hamersly, of New York. The interment was on Jan. 8 at Washington, D.C., where his mother and father are buried.

LEWIS R. HAMERSLY.

"The many friends of Lew Hamersly were shocked when the telegraph flashed the news of his sudden demise at the home of his daughter at Annapolis. His life when a youth was given to his country at the outbreak of war, and he resigned his commission in the Marine Corps and became prominent as a compiler and publisher of historic records.

"His devotion to his attractive family was proverbial as his own charming personality, and as a tear drops unconsciously in affection to his memory, whose spirit passed away in the tolling hours of the old year, our consolation rests in the knowledge if he had an enemy it was unknown, made life the brighter in that he had lived to make others happy, and touched by the hand that awaits us all he crossed without pain the valley of eternal life."

G. C. G.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A brilliant wedding in Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 29, 1910, in St. Paul's Church, was that of Miss Marie Esther Fleming, eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. Fleming, to Lieut. Harding Polk, 8th U.S. Cav. The church was lavishly decorated with Southern smilax and Easter lilies. The fragrant white bells of the blossoms alternated with pink Killarney roses on the high altar, and high above the candles electric lights shone out through the smilax on the dome, culminating in the brilliant lighted cross at the apex. The church was crowded with relatives and friends, and a special program of music was rendered. Three little altar boys, John Fleming, P. C. Boyle and Lannigan, of Oil City, Pa., brother and cousins of the bride, came down from the chancel to meet the bridal party, led by Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 7th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. C. B. Amory, Jr., 8th U.S. Cav. Following these came the bridesmaids, Misses Mary and Elizabeth Fleming, and the maid of honor, Miss Agnes Fleming, all sisters of the bride, who was escorted by her father to the altar, where she was met by the Rev. Father Galligan, of St. Paul's, and Rev. Father Mullaly, of Chicago, with the groom in full dress uniform, and his brother, Mr. George Polk, of Fort Worth, Texas, as best man. Messrs. Charles Perkins, Moffat Finck, Edwin Carpenter and Abram Chittenden, of Burlington, with Lieutenants Chamberlin and Amory, were the ushers. The bride was gowned in white satin and duchesse point lace, and carried a white prayer book. As the bridal party turned from the altar they passed under the crossed swords held by Lieutenants Amory and Chamberlin, making an unusually attractive picture. After the ceremony a breakfast, attended by some 150 guests, was held at the handsome home of the bride's parents, where the military features were accentuated. Here the lilies and smilax were everywhere interspersed with little electric lights. The broad veranda in the front had been enclosed and hung with the Stars and Stripes. The bride's table in the blue and white and pink carried out the wedding colors, while the place-cards bore the American eagle and the flag. These were the work of Miss Mary Fleming. The bride, following the custom observed at military wedding breakfasts, cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Polk will be stationed at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I. The groom's gift to his groomsmen was golf cuff links, while the bride gave her maids gold lockets. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "is one of the charming daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fleming, a young woman who has had the advantages of good schools and all the surroundings that will be of inestimable value to her in

the future. She is held in the highest esteem by a vast circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances, and will truly be missed by those who knew her best. Her brother, Cadet Philip B. Fleming, is a member of the first class at West Point."

At the marriage of Miss Ethel Luisa Dannenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Konig Dannenberg, to Lieut. Edmund Harris Morse, U.S.M.C., on Dec. 28, 1910, at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, the chapel of Hannah More Academy, at Reisterstown, Md., which we noted briefly in our last issue, page 504, the best man was 2d Lieut. C. D. Barrett and the ushers were 2d Lieuts. E. A. Perkins, A. E. Sutherland and M. B. Humphrey, all U.S.M.C. The bride was given away by her father. She was gowned in a traveling suit of violet broadcloth, edged with fur, wore a picture hat to match and carried a white prayer book. After the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. Morse left on a Northern trip. They will sail Jan. 21 from New York for the Isthmian Canal Zone, where the groom has been ordered for duty at Camp Elliott. Among the guests at the wedding were Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Edward H. Griffin, the dean.

Lieut. Howard E. Rideout, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Mabelle H. Parke were married at New Orleans, La., Dec. 9, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Russell, of Lowell, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabelle, to 1st Lieut. John Mather, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Miss Susie Cabanné Goode, daughter of Major George W. Goode, U.S.A., at her sister's wedding supper at Fort Thomas, Ky., a few days since, announced her engagement to Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th U.S. Cav. The date of the wedding has not been set. Miss Goode is the granddaughter of Mrs. Julia Chenie Cabanné, and is related to many families which trace their ancestry to distinguished French settlers of St. Louis.

The announcement is made that the marriage of Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Mrs. Converse and the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., to Mr. August Derby, of Boston, will take place Jan. 24. The ceremony will be performed at the Oakland, Washington, D.C., where Miss Converse and her mother reside.

Ensign Frank Russell, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Fischler were married at Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 26, 1910.

Invitations which have been issued for the wedding of Miss Rosetta Janet Reilly and Lieut. Albert Cliff Norman, U.S.R.C.S., to take place Saturday, Jan. 7, 1911, have been recalled. The wedding will take place that day as arranged at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. James Reilly, 12 Manhattan square, New York, but owing to the latter's illness there will be only the relatives of the couple present. The Rev. Father Matthew Taylor, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first street, will perform the ceremony at three o'clock. Charles Norman, of Louisville, Ky., will assist the bridegroom as best man. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late James Reilly, who was for many years associated with maritime affairs. Lieutenant Norman is a son of Dr. George Wesley Norman, of Henderson, Ky., a graduate of the University of Kentucky and a member of the Sons of Colonial Wars.

Miss Elsie Gunther, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. R. E. Gunner, and Lieut. Clifford Bluemel, 24th U.S. Inf., were united in marriage on the evening of Dec. 28, 1910, at the home of the bride, 1506 Fitzhugh avenue, Dallas, Texas.

The little hospital chapel of St. Luke the Beloved Physician at Ancon, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, was the scene of a pretty wedding on the afternoon of Dec. 27, 1910, when Miss Ethel Mason, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Field Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was married to Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The Christmas decorations of palms and bamboo were still in the church, giving an especially festive note. The choir screen was banked with tropical plants and ferns. Over the chancel where the bridal couple stood were festoons of bamboo, and the flags of the United States and the Engineering Corps were draped. The assemblage in the church was a distinguished one, a gathering of men who are making history. From the white-haired chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, there were men and women representing the Army, the Navy, the Church and the civil administration. The women were beautifully gowned, and the men wore the tropical white. It was an ideal summer scene on this twenty-seventh day of December. While the bridal party assembled under a canopy outside the church porch the wedding hymn, "O Perfect Love," was exquisitely sung by Mrs. Wesley Owens, wife of Justice Owens, of the Canal Zone Supreme Court, and immediately following this the procession entered the church to the strains of the Lohengrin bridal chorus. First came the ushers, Surg. J. C. Perry, M.H.S., Lieuts. Carey H. Brown and William C. Sherman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Mr. F. de V. Sill and Mr. William Wrightson. They were followed by the little daughters of Col. and Mrs. Mason, the Misses Virginia and Mary Eula, in white, with blue ribbons. They carried bands of white ribbon, unrolling them as they proceeded up the aisle to the chancel steps, thus forming an aisle through which the bride was to pass. Then followed the four bridesmaids, Misses Alice Bishop, Wilhelmina Bryan, Carmen Shuber, Katherine Matheson, sister of the bridegroom. Immediately preceding the bride was the maid of honor, Miss Eileen Gorgas, daughter of Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., the sanitarian. She wore a beautiful gown of embroidered chiffon over silk. Miss Mason came last on the arm of her father. Her princess dress was white messaline, veiled with chiffon and net, and trimmed with rich lace. Her bridal veil of tulle, which completely enveloped her figure, was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her only jewels were a necklace of pearls. She was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. John C. H. Lee, U.S.A. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Henry B. Bryan. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride, attended by about two hundred guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Matheson received under a canopy of palms. The house was decorated with white roses and jessamines, tropical plants and luxuriant ferns and orchids. There were present members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, including Col. George W. Goethals, Col. W. C. Gorgas, Lieut. Col. D. D. Gaillard, U.S.A., Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N. The diplomatic corps was represented by the dean of the corps, Don Francisco Alonzo Pexet, Minister from Peru, and Mme. Pexet; the Hon. Claude C. Mallet, K.C.B., British Minister; Mr. Charles Campbell, American Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. Alban G. Snyder, American Consul General; Mr. F. E. S. Filliter, British Vice Consul. There were also present Lieut. Col. J. H. Phillips, U.S.A., and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Phillips, Surg. W. H. Bell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bell, Major R. E. Noble, U.S.A., and Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. George

Noble, Chaplain Henry A. Brown, U.S.A., Mrs. J. P. Jervy and Major Edgar Jadwin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jadwin. Lieut. and Mrs. Matheson left on the evening train for Colon in a private car placed at their disposal by the president of the Panama Railroad Company, Colonel Goethals, and sailed on the following day by the Panama Railroad steamship Alliance for New York. The bride's traveling dress was a mode colored poplin, with a touch of Alice blue at the neck, and hat to match. They will make their home at the Corona, 1846 U street, Washington, during the coming winter, while Lieutenant Matheson is on duty there.

The wedding of Mrs. Jennie Maston Ewell and Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 13th Inf., took place Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1910, at the home of Rev. William Rader, San Francisco, Cal. Only Mr. Joseph M. Maston, the bride's brother, and Mrs. F. M. Fenwick, a friend, were present. The bride is the daughter of the late N. K. Maston, who is well known in the early history of the city. The newly wedded couple left for New York via Panama, and later will go to the Philippines, where Captain Powers has been ordered for duty.

A large and fashionable wedding took place in the new Christ Church, Ghent, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 28, 1910, when Miss Ellen Alice Old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Old, of Norfolk, Va., and sister of P.A. Surg. Edward H. Old, U.S.N., became the bride of Mr. William Morton Dey. This was the first wedding ceremony solemnized in the new church. A large reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 258 Freemason street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane, of Salt Lake City, Utah, announced on New Year's morning the engagement of their daughter, Calla, to Lieut. George H. Huddleson, 15th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. The marriage will take place March 1, 1911.

The marriage of Mrs. Arnold, widow of Capt. C. H. Arnold, jr., U.S.N., to Mr. Richard Bland Lee, jr., of New York, took place at the home of the bride's father, Col. P. F. Harvey, U.S.A., retired, 1731 Q street, Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1911. Only a small company of relatives of the bride and groom and a few close friends were present. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Frank Lee, of Baltimore, as best man. Rev. Dr. Lewis, rector of St. John's Church, in Bethesda, Md., performed the ceremony. The bride was stylishly dressed in a traveling costume of dark blue cloth, with a becoming hat. The couple left later for a honeymoon, and will live in New York.

The engagement of Lieut. Robert Morrisson, jr., 30th U.S. Inf., stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, and Miss Frances Mary Bridges has been announced by the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Hickman, of San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. John S. Chambers, 13th U.S. Inf., announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Katherine Chambers, and Lieut. Guy I. Rowe, 13th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place at Fort Leavenworth in the early spring. Miss Chambers has resided with her brother for several years and has made a host of friends.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Norma Bestor, was born to the wife of Major W. S. McNair, 2d U.S. Field Art., at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 31, 1910.

Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibbons have taken the residence 1901 R street, Washington, D.C., for the remainder of the season.

The Misses Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., are visiting their brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Aiken, U.S.N., at their home on King George street, Annapolis, Md.

Naval Constr. William G. Du Bose, U.S.N., and Mrs. Du Bose, with their son, Master Jasper Du Bose, have taken an apartment at the Toronto, Twentieth and P street, Washington, D.C.

Major Henry G. Cole, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cole are spending the week-end with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James J. Raby, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., where several parties are planned in their honor.

Miss Jones, of Elizabeth, N.J., has been spending the holidays in Washington, D.C., with her brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., at their home on Twenty-first street.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson, the latter formerly Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., are the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Morton, U.S.A., 5529 Cabanné avenue, St. Louis, entertained with a dinner party for eight on New Year's Day, and were at home to their friends in the afternoon and evening.

A son, Frank H. Brumby, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank Hardeman Brumby, U.S.N., in Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 23, 1910. The child is a grandson of the late Commodore William T. Truxtun, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., spoke at the meeting of the North Bridge Chapter, D.R., in Boston, Mass., Jan. 5. He told of the part that Salem, old Marblehead and surrounding places played at Valley Forge in Revolutionary days.

Miss Anne Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., has sent out invitations for a small afternoon tea on Saturday, Jan. 7, at five o'clock, at their residence, 2006 R street, Washington, D.C., to meet Mrs. Thom Williamson, jr., wife of P.A. Paymr. Williamson, U.S.N.

A most enjoyable New Year's week-end party was given by Lieut. H. Le R. Muller, Coast Art., U.S.A., and his mother at Fort Michie, N.Y. The party included the Misses Margaret Ellis, Virginia and Mildred Latonge, Helena Nimmo and Marguerite Muller, Messrs. R. H. Nichols, Robert E. Dwyer, John T. Hubbard, all of Yale, and Allen D. O'Bryan, of Fort Terry.

Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., retired, is in Washington for the first time since he went to the Philippines for his last tour of duty there. On his return from the Philippines he served as commandant of the Department of California up to the time of his retirement in November, 1900. He was at the War Department Wednesday, Jan. 4, paying his respects to the officer on duty there.

Lieut. Chester Nimitz, U.S.N., entertained delightfully at a dinner party aboard the U.S.S. Severn at Portsmouth, N.H., on New Year's Day. The wardroom was beautifully decorated with fresh flowers and evergreens. The guests included Surg. and Mrs. W. Garton, Miss Helen Dubose, Miss Kate Dubose, Ensign and Mrs. Walter Barnett, P.A. Paymr. S. Legare Bethea, U.S.N., P.A. Surg. I. Franklin Cohn, U.S.N., and Lieut. S. Smith, U.S.N.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Lloyd T. Chalker, U.S.R.C.S., at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1910.

A son was born on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., who was retired for age on Dec. 31, 1910, left St. Paul, Minn., the same day for Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Alice Richmond Stewart, was born to the wife of Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., at Newport, R.I., Dec. 24, 1910.

For the present the address of Mrs. John M. Sigworth will be care of Capt. P. D. Lochridge, U.S.A., 918 Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Tschappat, U.S.A., were hosts at a delightful Christmas dinner party in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Lee Coles, U.S.A., of Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.

Col. John T. Thompson, U.S.A., and wife entertained at dinner Jan. 3 in Washington, D.C., in honor of Sir Charles Ross, Bart., and Lady Ross, of Balmagoan Castle, Scotland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Art., U.S.A., are spending a three weeks' leave at the home of Mrs. Glassburn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Moore, Wilmington, Del.

The following officers of the Army were guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, on the dates given: Dr. T. C. Walker, Dec. 30, 1910; Lieut. J. A. Moss, Jan. 1, and Major Harry C. Hale, Jan. 4, 1911.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Claude B. Thummel, 1st U.S. Field Art., at Fort McKinley, P.I., Dec. 28, 1910. Mrs. Thummel is the daughter of the late Gen. and Mrs. William W. Dudley, U.S.A.

Surg. R. Kemper McClanahan, U.S.N., retired, after taking a special course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has returned to his home in Las Vegas, N.M. Surg. McClanahan was accompanied East by Mrs. McClanahan.

Mrs. T. T. Fauntleroy, of Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, is in New York, at the Hotel Wolcott, where she was to be joined on Thursday by Capt. C. H. Miller, 24th Inf., and Mrs. Miller, who have been visiting Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent at the U.S. Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y.

Capt. A. L. Christie, 8th U.S. Inf., who is abroad with his wife on a honeymoon tour, has visited Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, and last month was in Switzerland. The Captain and his wife return to the United States via Paris and London. Mrs. Christie is the daughter of Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Miss Ottola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. O. A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, was hostess at an informal reception at San Diego, Cal., Dec. 20 last. The guests of honor were Ensign and Mrs. William A. Glassford, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. West Virginia. Informal music was enjoyed, and the other guests included Gen. and Mrs. Vogdes, Lieut. and Mrs. Rhodes, Major and Mrs. Howland, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Balentine, Miss Nell Doig, Commander Richardson, Ensign Buck, Lieutenants Wheeler, Maher, Woodworth and Doig.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was, according to a press despatch, granted to Mrs. Liza Winchester Culbertson from 1st Lieut. William Linn Culbertson, U.S.N., attached to the battleship South Dakota, by Judge J. J. Van Nostrand, in the Superior Court at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3, 1911. The custody of their two and a half year old son and property rights were settled out of court, in lieu of the wife's application for \$150 a month alimony and the care of her child. The decree gives her the right to resume her maiden name of Heighe.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Minneapolis, Minn., from Dec. 27 to 31, the council conferred an honorary fellowship upon Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in recognition of his work upon malaria, dengue and other infectious diseases. Captain Craig was detailed to represent the Army at this meeting of the association and read a paper upon "The Nature of the Virus of Yellow Fever, Dengue and Pappataci Fever" before the section upon physiology and experimental medicine.

The Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will hold its regular meeting at Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10. The address of the evening will be delivered by Companion Charles W. Van Tuyl upon the subject, "The Loyal Legion, Whence and Whither." Memorial circulars have been issued on the death of the following companions: Lieut. William E. Booth, 41st Ohio, at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5, 1910; Asst. Surg. David R. Greenlee, 5th Pa. Heavy Artillery, at Minneapolis, Oct. 10, 1910, and Major William R. Bourne, U.S.A., retired, captain 44th N.Y. Inf., at Shell Lake, Wis., Oct. 17, 1910.

Major John W. Ruckman, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been ordered to Manila for duty after a tour at the Presidio of San Francisco, during which he became prominently identified with the upward movement for the National Guard forces of the state, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by officers of the California National Guard at the St. Francis on the night of Dec. 22 last as a token of esteem. There were many things in common discussed before the end of the dinner. The National Guard officers fully recognized the valuable aid contributed by Major Ruckman in helping to build up the California Coast Artillery, and it was in recognition of these services that the dinner was given, although it also took the form of an individual tribute from every officer of the local force. The hosts included Col. G. A. Shastey and Lieut. Col. J. C. W. Brooks and H. G. Mathewson, N.G. Cal.

Major William E. Horton, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., on duty in Washington, D.C., was host at a large luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club Jan. 1. The table, in the shape of a hollow oblong, the center filled in with small pine trees studded with vari-colored electric lights, was beautifully decorated with Richmond roses, poinsettia blossoms, holly and mistletoe. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire, Col. and Mrs. Burr, U.S.A., Mrs. Summerlin, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Sladen and Lieut. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., Miss Josephine Conrad, Miss Dorothy Williams, Miss Clover, Miss Maud Conrad, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Hinckley, Miss Hunt, Miss Mary Southerland, Miss Gertrude Williams, Miss Aleshire, Miss Weeks, Miss Southerland, Miss Minnie Conrad, Miss Hammond, Miss May Hammond, Miss Mary Hoyle, Major Squier, Captain Williams, Captain Craigie, Baron Hardenbrock, Lieut. Byron A. Long, Lieutenant Commander Crank and Dr. C. T. Grayson, U.S.N., Capt. B. A. Cheney and Capt. J. A. Moss, U.S.A., Lieutenant Commander Butler, U.S.N., Capt. G. L. Johnson, U.S.A., Captain Davis, U.S.N., Capt. W. D. Newbill, U.S.A., Lieutenant Pratt, U.S.N., Major De Laney, U.S.A., Captain Gullick, U.S.M.C., Capt. R. E. Callan and Captain Lindsey, U.S.A.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. C. J. Symmonds, 12th U.S. Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 25, 1910.

Count and Countess Zeppelin, who have been the guests of Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gillespie, left Washington Jan. 1.

Col. Bryan Conrad, 15th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, is in Washington visiting his father, Hon. Holmes Conrad, former Assistant Solicitor General.

Mrs. F. O. Young and daughter, Miss Jane E. Young, of Lexington, Ky., are visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lucien Young, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. Marion B. Humphrey, U.S.M.C., was in Washington, D.C., this week visiting his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphreys, at 1620 Eighteenth street.

Major and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield gave a large reception and bridge on Dec. 12, 1910, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Owen Riggs Meredith.

Lieut. George S. Patton, U.S.A., of Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Mrs. Patton have been spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer, at Boston, Mass.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., arrived at Manila, P.I., Jan. 2, 1911, and received a great reception. General Bell will assume command of the Philippines Division on Jan. 13, Brigadier General Pershing being in charge during the interim.

Capt. Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., has been ordered relieved as captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard by Capt. Henry T. Mayo, commanding the California. Captain Mayo is to be relieved by Capt. Charles H. Harlow, in charge of the Navy recruiting station at New York.

The first bachelors' cotillon was held at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 4. On the committee, whose members will serve throughout the season, were Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, U.S.A., Capt. Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N.

Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A., retired, who was a member of the Roosevelt African expedition, has been relieved of active duty at the Smithsonian Institution and ordered to his home. Since his return from Africa he has been preparing the specimens gathered by the expedition for the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Charles F. Stokes, wife of the Surgeon General of the Navy, was hostess at a large reception on Jan. 3 in the ballroom of the Highlands, in Washington, D.C., which was elaborately decorated with holly and Christmas greens. Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Southerland, wife of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, and Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., assisted.

Mrs. Edmund Kirby Webster, wife of Major Webster, 27th U.S. Inf., entertained at a small dinner of six on Dec. 30 last in Washington, D.C., complimentary to her daughter, Miss Frances. Her guests were Miss Doris Haywood, Miss Adelaide Heath, Mr. John Perry, Mr. Jack Bulsford and Mr. Eliot Collier, of Boston. At ten the coach arrived and took the young people to enjoy the hospitality of Mrs. Taft's dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Helen, at the White House.

Gustav Schwab, a Staten Island druggist, whose store is at Arietta street and Central avenue, Tompkinsville, was run over and badly injured during a fog on the night of Jan. 3 by an automobile owned and driven by Capt. Guy T. Scott, U.S.A., commanding the 53d Co., Coast Art., at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Captain Scott picked up the injured man and carried him into the drug store and then went for a doctor. The druggist, who is seventy-one years old, was removed to his home in Captain Scott's automobile. The police made no arrests, the accident, they said, being unavoidable.

"Capt. F. P. Holcomb, 10th U.S. Cav., the commandant of the cadet battalion of the Ohio Northern University," says the University Herald, of Ada, Ohio, of Dec. 30, 1910, "believes that in order to be a good soldier mentally he must be a strong man physically. Captain Holcomb has been stationed at Ada the past four years, and during the winter months he employs his time taking long walks that would tire out the average laboring man. Recently he journeyed to McComb, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in seven hours, returning the following day in a snowstorm in seven hours and twenty minutes, covering a distance of fifty-four miles in fourteen hours. Captain Holcomb has two good horses and two autos, but believes the best way to develop the body is to use the propellers God gave man."

For the annual ball of the Old Guard of New York to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, on Thursday night, Jan. 26, the Garden will be beautifully decorated. A campfire feature will be the tents built over the boxes and festooned with flags, etc. Major Briggs, commanding the Old Guard, with his officers will receive his distinguished guests at the "Marquet." Among those present will be the newly elected Governor with his staff and several other governors of the nearby states. There will be officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard, diplomatic and prominent citizens. Among the organizations to attend will be the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, Conn.; Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Philadelphia City Troop, delegation from the Providence Artillery of Rhode Island, the Worcester Continentals, etc. The military grand march will take place at midnight, in which all those in uniform will take part when the bugle calls the assembly, and when the Old Guard band with its 200 pieces will strike up the march. Capt. J. W. Aspell is among the most active workers for the success of the event.

There was an unusual gathering of Navy officers of high rank at a dinner and house warming given in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1910, by Mr. Robert M. Thompson, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1868, and president of the Alumni Association of the Naval Academy. Toasts were drunk to "The Navy" and "To That Grand Old Man, George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy." Those present were Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retired, who taught fourteen of the others at the table their seamanship at the Naval Academy; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who served with every officer at the table except three; Rear Admirals John H. Upshur, Silas Casey, Silas W. Terry, Albert S. Barker, Charles E. Clark, Charles H. Davis, Willard H. Brownson, Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., Rear Admirals Charles H. Stockton, Richardson Clover, John E. Pillsbury, Leavitt C. Logan, Charles T. Hutchins, Joseph H. Hemphill, Andrew Dunlap, Richard Wainwright, John M. Hawley, N. E. Niles, W. W. Kimball, William P. Potter, W. H. H. Southerland, Reginald F. Nicholson and Aaron Ward, Commodore Richard G. Davenport, Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, Templem M. Potts, Roy C. Smith, William B. Caperton and Commodore Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major Percy M. Ashburn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29, 1910.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, U.S. Signal Corps, is confined at the Walter Reed Hospital. It is feared that he has been taken with typhoid fever.

J. E. Kelly, the sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, choosing the moment when the General's gray horse was shot down at Selma, Ala., during Wilson's Cavalry raid in the closing days of the Civil War.

A daughter, Jane, was born to the wife of Mr. Ned Palmer at Palmer Farm, Northern Illinois. She is a granddaughter of the late Major George H. Palmer, U.S.A. Little Jane in direct line is the fifth generation from the "Colonel of the War of the Revolution," each grandfather being an officer.

Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor, of New York, now serving four years' sentence in the Atlanta Federal Prison for swindling the Government out of large sums in Savannah Harbor contracts, will not be paroled, according to the statement of Federal officials at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 5, but will have to complete their terms.

Mrs. Clous, widow of Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A., has returned to 117 West Monument avenue, Dayton, Ohio, after a trip East to inspect and accept a monument to General Clous in the cemetery at West Point, and to arrange for a tablet in Cullum Hall to his memory, as a member of the Academic Board of the Military Academy.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland, U.S.N., entertained at dinner this week at their home in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, Miss Louise Foreker, Countess Louise Alexandra von Bernstorff, Miss Cecilia May, Miss Elsie Aldrich, Miss Laura Merriam, Mr. Pratt Andrew, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Count Pourtales, of the German Embassy; Mr. Odin Horstman, Mr. Richard Aldrich, Lord Eustace Percy, of the British Embassy; Mr. Basil Miles, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer and Mr. Reginald Huidekoper.

In the presence of Most Eminent William Brownell Melish, Grand Master, and Right Eminent William Frederick Kuhn, Grand Commander, Ascolon Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, exemplified in full ceremony at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in the city of St. Louis, Dec. 28-29, the Order of the Temple, Degree of St. Paul, and the Order of the Malta. Among those knighted were Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf., Charles E. Morton, Pay Dept., James I. Mabey, Med. Corps, Lieut. Charles H. Errington, 11th Inf., Lieut. Comdr. William R. White, U.S.N., and Capt. Richard E. Gruner, 1st Inf., N.G. Mo.

The log book of the navy yard, Washington, D.C., for New Year's Day, 1911 (Sunday, Jan. 1), contains the entry of an interesting event. It is recorded that Dorothy Denig Shaw, daughter of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, and granddaughter of Commodore Denig, was baptized by the Rev. G. Livingston Bayard, chaplain, U.S.N. Commodore Denig was godfather, and Mrs. G. L. Smith, wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Smith, was godmother. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of officers and their families of the navy yard. The linen christening frock and the silver christening bowl have been used by five generations of maternal ancestors for christening.

Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., entertained at a large tea at her home in Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 29, the event marking also the birthday of the host. Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. Alfred Taylor and Mrs. J. William Henry. The table was adorned with a centerpiece of holly and poinsettia blossoms. Others assisting were Mrs. Judson, wife of Commissioner Judson; Mrs. William P. Hall, Mrs. R. H. Hoes, Mrs. Richard H. Goldsborough, Mrs. Ross Perry, Miss Elsie Davis, Miss Julia Heyl, Miss Natalie Driggs, Miss Hannah Taylor and Miss Marie McMillin Brown. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with festoons of evergreen and holly, and one of the largest companies of the week assembled.

The Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., was the scene of much gaiety Dec. 31, 1910, when the New Year's ball was given, in the form of a cotillon. Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., led. The committee of arrangements was composed of Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, Capt. F. W. Sladen, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Mr. Frederick W. Faust, Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., Capt. Mason L. Gulick, U.S.N., Mr. William T. Bingham, secretary, and Major Horton, chairman. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated with Christmas colors, and an old ship bell was hung in the center of the ballroom. The majority of the sixty couples dancing dined at the club in parties, "Dutch treat" fashion, and the cotillon began immediately afterward. Mr. Herbert Wadsworth received the guests. At midnight the ship's bell began the stroke of "eight bells" and the lights went out. It was an impressive few moments, and at the conclusion of the eight bells the lights went up again and the band played "Auld Lang Syne," the refrain being taken up and sung as a chorus. Supper was served afterward, and then "Home, Sweet Home," was sung. The favors for the cotillon were a little out of the ordinary, savoring both of the holiday season and of the Hunt Club. They consisted of trinkets of horseshoes, horseshoe pincushions, sashes of different colors, grotesque and comic headresses and wands for the men, and bunches of poinsettia, tiny potted plants, baskets of flowers, serpentine, spangled rosettes and noisy Christmas toys, which were used lustily. Sixty men and sixty women composed the party.

"A sad accident, in which an Army officer figured as one of the principals, occurred near Comfort, Texas, on Dec. 30, 1910," writes a correspondent at San Antonio. "Lieut. Charles Louis Stevenson, 15th U.S. Cav., who was one of a hunting party camped in the mountainous country near Comfort, mistook a companion, Emil Stieler, for a deer, and shot and killed him. The accident occurred about two hours after the hunters had left camp in the early morning. Mr. Stieler was stationed on the side of a hill, but for some inexplicable reason did not keep his position, but crossed the hill and moved toward the place occupied by Lieutenant Stevenson. The latter saw the moving form advancing stealthily through the brush at about two hundred yards distant, and, being deceived by the khaki hunting suit in which Mr. Stieler was clad, took deliberate aim and fired. Upon advancing toward the spot at which the shot was directed Lieutenant Stevenson discovered the body of his companion. With rare self-possession he exhausted every expedient to give the injured man relief, but the shot had taken fatal effect. After firing all the cartridges in his own belt and in that of his dead companion in a futile effort to attract the attention of his other comrades, Lieutenant Stevenson marked the spot where the

body lay and set out across the wild hills to trace his way back to the camping place. For hours he wandered about, growing more and more frantic as the day slipped away, at last reaching the camp in a dazed and exhausted condition. A party immediately set out, led by Lieutenant Stevenson, to recover the body, but it was night before it was found and brought into camp. The ball which killed Mr. Stieler struck him in the face above the jaw on the left side, ranged downward into the chest and emerged from the body below the left shoulder blade. He lived but a few moments after Lieutenant Stevenson reached his side. The funeral was held at Comfort Dec. 31, 1910. Mr. Stieler was director of athletics and instructor in German at the Marshall Training School, of San Antonio, Texas. He had been prominent in athletics and in other student activities during his educational career at the University of Texas. Since coming to San Antonio he had endeared himself to all who knew him. Lieutenant Stevenson is prostrated over the sad accident."

President Taft at the New Year's reception at the White House, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 2, received 5,625 persons, just fifty more than last year. President and Mrs. Taft, with members of the Cabinet and the White House aids, came downstairs promptly at eleven o'clock, and the reception commenced. The military and naval aids with the President were Major Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., Capt. Graham L. Johnson, U.S.A., Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, U.S.A., Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Ensign Herbert L. Spencer, U.S.N., and Ensign Arthur L. Bristol, U.S.N. In the military line of callers Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, occupied the post of honor at the right of the line, with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, as his companion. Among others in the Army line were Gen. A. W. Greely, John W. Carter, M. M. Macomb, Arthur Murray, F. C. Ainsworth, W. P. Hall, E. A. Garlington, George B. Davis, J. B. Aleshire, H. G. Sharpe, G. H. Torney, C. H. Whipple, C. C. Sniffen, W. H. Bixby, W. Crozier, J. Allen, C. R. Edwards, A. Mills and J. J. O'Connell, Col. H. P. McCain, E. H. Crowder, Lieut. Col. John B. Porter, Col. G. M. Dunn, Col. George Ruhlen, Major W. E. Horton, Lieut. Col. G. L. Edie, Major M. W. C. Ireland, Col. Harry P. Hodges, Edward Burr, W. C. Langfitt, Major W. B. Judson, Major J. B. Cavanaugh, Major W. B. Ladue, Capt. W. T. Hannum, Capt. T. H. Johnson, Col. Frank McIntyre, Major G. H. Shelton, Col. Joseph Garrard, Lieut. Col. E. S. Greble, Col. E. M. Weaver, Major W. D. Connor, Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, Capt. Johnson Hagood, Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Capt. C. D. Rhodes and Capt. M. E. Hanna, all U.S.A. The naval line was headed by Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright and Rear Admiral W. P. Potter, and included Rear Admirals R. F. Nicholson, W. H. H. Southerland, K. Niles, Aaron Ward, Capt. F. F. Fletcher, Capt. T. M. Potts, Comdr. H. B. Wilson, Capt. Henry A. Wiley, Comdr. W. K. Harrison, Comdr. W. R. Sexton, Commodore T. E. D. W. Veeder, Capt. John J. Knapp, Surg. Gen. C. F. Stokes, Surg. W. C. Braisted, Med. Dir. P. Fitzsimons, Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood, Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer, Capt. R. L. Russell, Comdr. E. E. Capehart, Capt. A. M. Knight, Chief Constr. R. M. Watt, Engr.-in-Chief H. I. Cone, Capt. R. S. Griffin, Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, Pay Dir. G. W. Simpson and Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday. Col. William P. Biddle and Col. George Richards, paymaster, headed the line of Marine Corps officers. Among those in the line were Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, Col. James E. Mahoney, Capt. L. M. Gulick, Capt. W. H. Clifford, Capt. W. C. Hardee and Capt. D. P. Hall. The National Guard of the District was headed in the military line by Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding. Various military societies followed, including the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the G.A.R.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Dec. 29, 1910.

The prizes at the Garrison Card Club Thursday evening were awarded to Mrs. Evans and Captain Ripley. Lieut. A. T. Dalton, aid to General Maus, arrived Saturday from San Francisco and spent a delightful Christmas with Lieut. and Mrs. Pope. Major and Mrs. McIver are entertaining a Christmas house party until after New Year's. At Christmas dinner they entertained Col. and Mrs. Smedberg, Miss Ashton, Miss Smedberg, Miss Helen Ashton and others. The officers of the garrison were hosts at an egg-nog party Christmas afternoon at the Officers' Club for all the ladies and entertained in a delightful informal manner; Mrs. W. K. Wright assisted.

Capt. Murray Baldwin is spending the holidays at his family home in San Francisco.

Christmas Day was an ideal day and turkey dinners were enjoyed by all the enlisted men. Dr. Sanford Mason was in the post over Christmas with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Mason. Capt. and Mrs. Price entertained at a pretty dinner Christmas day for a congenial group of young garrison bachelors. Dr. M. S. Bowman returned from a three months' leave spent in New York, Chicago and Louisville, Ky. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were hosts at one of the jolliest dinners on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and Dr. King. Col. R. L. Bullard left this week for Fort Leavenworth to take a seven weeks' course in the Service School. Mrs. Crany and her two children, guests of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Howard, for six weeks, left Tuesday for her home in Omaha.

One of the handsome Christmas dinners was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, the guests including Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Lieutenant Bracken, Major Wales and Lieutenant Minnigerode.

Mrs. S. B. Merriman is confined to her home by injuries received from slipping on the sidewalk in Monterey, resulting in a broken bone in her foot. The three small children (Carl, Eleanor and Richard) of Col. and Mrs. Mason are quarantined with a light case of measles. Lieut. S. W. Widdfield is confined to his quarters with lumbago.

Capt. and Mrs. Stewart's dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Sargent on Sunday was one of the enjoyable Christmas affairs. Brilliant hued poinsettias and madrone berries accentuated the holiday table decorations. Among the festivities of the holiday season was a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth Tuesday at their home in Monterey for Captain Baldwin, Lieutenant Bracken, Captain Creary and others. Capt. W. L. Reed is in San Francisco for the holidays.

Capt. and Mrs. Gracie entertained at a dinner Christmas evening in honor of Captain Griffiths and several bachelors. Miss Grace Kinnison was the complimented guest at a medley party Wednesday afternoon at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman for a very jolly garrison crowd of girl friends, including Brownie and Gettie Norman, Gene Knudsen, Rose Bullard, Alice Sargent and Frances Melver. Games, music and refreshments kept all happy until late in the evening.

Much of the happiness of the Christmas tree entertainment Saturday afternoon was due to the efforts of Chaplain and Mrs. Lutz. An elaborately trimmed tree was set up on the stage in the new assembly hall, shining with lights and dazzling tinsel for 112 garrison children, made happy by the distribution of gifts by Lieutenant Kalde, who made a typical Santa Claus. The entertainment by several of the children

under the experienced supervision of Mrs. Lutz concluded with a piano and violin duet by Brownie and Gettie Norman and the singing of familiar Christmas carols by the children.

Lieut. H. S. Brinkerhoff will spend his leave of one month and ten days in New York and Philadelphia.

Capt. J. N. Pickering entertained a box party at the Work Theater in Monterey Wednesday to witness an exciting wrestling match. Among his guests were Captains Bell, Stewart and Ripley and Lieut. W. B. Baker. Lieutenant Russell was a guest during the week at Mrs. and Miss Grag's house party in Monterey. Mrs. R. A. Jones and little son William are spending the holidays with relatives in New York. The ladies of the garrison have reorganized the Afternoon Five Hundred Club, to meet once a week.

Miss Ashton, Miss Berry, Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, Lieutenants Minnigerode, McGrath, Scowden, Hobson, Everts and Olmish responded to the invitation of Capt. and Miss Pickering at a riding party and tea on Dec. 29. A lively dinner was given by the bachelors at the bachelors' mess for the members of the riding party later in the evening.

An informal dinner was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fonda in Monterey on Tuesday to Capt. and Miss Pickering and Lieutenant Olmish. Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg and Miss Cora Smedberg have returned to San Francisco after spending a delightful Christmas with Major and Mrs. Melver.

JOLO NOTES.

Angur Barracks, Jolo, P.I., Nov. 17, 1910.

A well substantiated rumor has it that one battalion of the 3d Infantry will be sent to Malabang and Overton and that headquarters will return to Zamboanga.

Owing to an outbreak of Manobos along the coast of the Gulf of Davao, two provisional companies, consisting of detachments of Cos. C, A, I and M of this regiment, were hurried to the scene. The expedition is under the command of Major E. R. Heiberg, P.S. Co. F, under command of Lieut. F. E. Smith, has gone to Tapal Island for temporary station.

One of the most important arrests in the history of Jolo took place last week when Maharijah Asakit and son, famous cattle thieves, were sent to jail. Great credit is due Governor Reed for his management of the affair, as the chief was spirited away from the midst of his armed followers, disarmed of bolo and automatic pistol, and confined without bloodshed.

General Brush and aid, on board the Mindanao, made an informal visit last week. Colonel Woodbury gave an old-fashioned "party" to the officers and ladies of the garrison. About fifty assembled at his quarters and took part in playing various old-fashioned games, spinning the plate, forfeits, etc., and then did full justice to a delicious supper. It was one of the most successful events of the season. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adj. Gen., Philippines Division, was a visitor at the post. Captain Ansell, judge advocate of the department, has been in Jolo for some time in connection with the session of the Court of First Instance.

Lieut. R. O. Ragsdale, with wife and two children, is now stationed at Asturias. The oldest boy, Robert, fell into the water which had flooded the parade ground and was carried through a long culvert, being rescued at the other end with only a few scratches. Mrs. Everington and Mrs. Kunzig have returned from a short trip to Japan. Miss Dickman, daughter of Major J. T. Dickman, I.G., has been visiting Mrs. Beavers and Mrs. Garcia, and many entertainments have been given in her honor. Lieut. M. D. Welty, accompanied by his bride, has taken station at Asturias. A complimentary band concert was tendered them shortly after their arrival. Captain Elath, P.C., and Lieutenant Gans, P.C., have been visitors at the post.

The Sultan of Sulu, whose visit to the States we have seen chronicled in the papers, has at length returned home again. For hours before the possible arrival of the Seward the dock was decorated by the gay costumes of his followers, and as soon as the boat was made fast they swarmed on board to bid him welcome. The monarch seems still dazed with the recollection of all he has seen and has made no attempt to "build a brewery" — the New York Times to the contrary. He did, however, have a meeting, at which the Governor, the American officers and Moro datus were present, and announced his intention of giving a council hall and a mosque as soon as possible. He also told the people that in the United States he saw no bolos carried by the citizens, policemen being the only ones to bear weapons. He urged them to cease fighting, obey the laws and send all their children to school. When he had finished an old chief arose and said: "The governor is the father and the Sultan is the mother of the Moro people. If the children do not obey their parents, they are worse off than orphans."

First Class Sergeant Pennington, H.C., and wife, who are soon to return to the States, were "surprised" last evening by the arrival of the members of the Quinquennial Club (a non-commissioned staff organization, which meets together for dining and bridge). After playing cards for some time a hidden supply of refreshments was uncovered and a very handsome drawn work centerpiece was presented by Commissary Sergeant Callahan, in the name of the club, with many expressions of regret at the loss of such valued members.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 1, 1911.

Christmas brought much good cheer to the garrison. The festival opened on the night of Dec. 23 by a concert by the Winona Lady Singers, a company of fine musicians, who delightfully entertained an audience that filled the post hall to its capacity. On Christmas eve the children of the post held the boards in the same hall and presented a Christmas cantata, "The Defense of Santa Claus," most acceptably. The lines for the cantata were written by a friend of the children, who fitted them to the talents of those participating, and the music was simple and sweetly rendered. Mrs. Jordan was at the piano and Sergeant Gregersen, of the band, assisted with the violin. Misses Matilda and Anna Axton directed the singing. Twenty-five children participated, and when they assembled on the newly decorated stage in their pretty costumes it was a picture long to be remembered. Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Jackson and Miss O'Brien had charge of the crane paper and tinsel, and they worked wonders in making the children present a bright and beautiful scene. The principal characters were "Queen of the Fairies," Fay Coker; "Prince Charming," Wentworth Clinton; "Princess Charming," Irene Hegeman. After the little play there was the usual big Christmas tree, Santa Claus, in the person of Lieutenant Magruder, having come down a very realistic chimney to personally supervise it. His assistants, who arranged the tree, were Mesdames Klein, Gregersen, Neville, Geyer and Smeltz, while another committee of ladies, Mesdames Pendleton, Ekwurzel and Alfante, had selected the numerous presents. There were as many people present as could crowd into the hall, and they expressed their appreciation of the exercises by applause that sometimes broke into loud cheers.

There were two services on Christmas Day, mass being celebrated in the early morning by Father Duffy, of Sheridan, Wyo., nearly a hundred people present. In the evening Miss Moss, of the Winona Singers, sang a solo, and Misses Moss, Cree, Clark and Canter sang several quartette numbers to a congregation much larger than usual. The chaplain had a Christmas sermon.

All ten of the organizations had big Christmas dinners, with decorations and trimmings more or less elaborate, but no. 1, commanded by Capt. J. G. Hannah, used the occasion to formally open their newly furnished day room and offered an especially fine spread. Mess room and day room were tastefully decorated in red, white and blue with the Christmas green interwoven. The new furnishings in the day room are of the plain, substantial kind that give a clublike tone to what had previously been a big, cheerless room. It will be a distinct contribution to the contentment of the men.

Monday being observed as a holiday, the men found abundant opportunity for entertainment. The weather was favorable to outdoor sports, and we noted tennis, skating, golf and polo all being indulged in at the same time, while the bowling alleys were busy and several games of basketball were in progress in

the gymnasium. At night there was a big motion picture show in the hall.

For the New Year's eve hop Captain Herron entertained with a house party, his guests being Miss Gillette, Miss Hannah and Miss Massey, of Sheridan; Miss McCormick, of Billings, and Miss Holdridge, of Omaha, the party being chaperoned by Mrs. Gillette, Capt. and Mrs. O'Connell. The party was held at the hotel. Lieut. Louis P. Ford spent the holidays in Missoula, Mont. Lieut. Douglas Potts will leave about Jan. 12 for Fort Leavenworth, where he will serve as aid to his father, Gen. Ramsay D. Potts. Lieutenants Purdon and Hayes are in South Dakota spending the holidays among their relatives. He will take up his duties in the band in a few days.

Colonel Davis has before him for consideration the plans of the Sheridan Street Railway and their application for right of way across the reservation. It is the wish of the street-car company to enter the post by way of Soldier Creek, the tracks to pass between the guardhouse and bowling alleys, along the edge of the main parade in front of the barracks and on to Dietz. Since Congressional action is necessary to secure the franchise, the car line may not be in operation for some time.

Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. Penfield, for several months, leaves this week for New York. Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles are comfortably settled in number 17-A. Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel have as their guests Mrs. Ekwurzel's father, mother and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Thorp and Mr. Frank Thorp, of Crawford, Neb.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1911.

Lieutenants Jones and Jacobs have returned to the post. They have been on leave visiting relatives. Lieutenant Jacobs has been assigned to the Machine-Gun Platoon for duty. Edward L. Ellis returned Jan. 3 after five days spent with his relatives, the Lauderdales, who have a mansion at Genesee, N.Y. While there he attended a large ball, given in his honor.

Traffic has been delayed on the Gozve road during the past few days because of a landslide. This line runs from the post to Niagara Falls, and most beautiful scenery may be seen by taking the trip.

The old quarters of the post are being rapidly repaired, as it is rumored that another battalion is to be sent here.

The worst storm in years is now in progress. The soldiers are kept very busy shoveling snow.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. JAN. 5, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. George C. Kelleher, 29th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.

First Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. Upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of the Columbia; will proceed to San Francisco for duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of California, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, and in addition to that duty Lieutenant Colonel Ebert will assume the duties of medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about March 5, 1911, to Manila.

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Major Meriwether L. Walker, Capt. W. Goff Caples, 1st Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of considering such matters relating to the bridge equipment of U.S. Army as may be referred to the board by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Dental Surg. John A. McAlister, Jr., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth.

Dental Surg. Samuel H. Leslie is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about March 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 225, DEC. 19, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes directions relative to the instruction, by officers of the Army, of the personnel of field batteries of the Militia, and the inspection and repair, by officers and employees of the Ordnance Department of the Army, of field artillery material issued to the Militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia.

II. Par. I, G.O. 22, W.D., Feb. 8, 1908, is rescinded.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 226, DEC. 22, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Article XLIII, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XLIII.

Route Maps and Journals of March.

448. The commanding officer of every body of troops ordered to march will detail a competent person, preferably a mounted commissioned officer, as topographer, whose special duty will be to prepare and preserve the field notes, sketches, and maps necessary for a complete record of the route traversed and adjacent points of military interest. The topographer will be relieved of such of his routine duties as interfere with this work. He will be furnished with such official maps and descriptive notes of the proposed route as may be available. Should these be inadequate, the field work will be confined to marking thereon the route followed and adding such notes as may be required to complete the record. Where no maps are available or those furnished are inadequate, field maps to standard scales will be prepared. When necessary, selected enlisted men, preferably mounted, will be detailed to assist the topographer. The work will be done under the supervision of the commanding officer. For facility in reading, military maps are made according to a uniform system of scales and contour intervals, as follows:

1. One inch to one mile, vertical interval, 60 feet.
2. Three inches to one mile, vertical interval, 20 feet.
3. Six inches to one mile, vertical interval, 10 feet.
4. Twelve inches to one mile, vertical interval, 5 feet.

In general these scales and contour intervals are used as follows:

1. For route maps of extended marches, or of marches of large commands using several roads.
2. For ordinary route sketches and extended positions.
3. For position and outpost sketches.
4. For maps used in the war game, discussion of operations at maneuvers and in siege operations.

449. Field notes and maps of the route traversed each day will be completed the same day. In time of peace the original field notes and maps covering the entire march will ultimately be transmitted to the chief engineer of the division or department in which it terminates for file and for use in the compilation of new or the correction of existing military maps. In campaign these records will be disposed of as prescribed in Field Service Regulations.

450. Journals of march will be kept by the adjutant of the command or by an officer detailed for that purpose. The journal will contain an historical record of the march, facts as to equipment, clothing, supply, shelter, roads, weather, health of troops, and incidents of any kind that may have value. Journals of march pertaining to provisional commands will be forwarded to the headquarters of the division or department in which the march terminates for file; those of permanent organizations will be retained at the headquarters of the organizations to which they pertain. In campaign, journals of march are incorporated in or replaced by war diaries, as provided in Field Service Regulations.

451. Commanding officers will see that the organizations under their command are at all times fully supplied with the engineer reconnaissance equipment prescribed in orders of the War Department, that the equipment is in good order and

repair, and that selected officers and enlisted men are instructed in its use.

452. Notebooks, blanks, and reconnaissance instruments are supplied by the Engineer Department as a part of the authorized equipment of companies, regiments, and other organizations. When such books or blanks can not be obtained, substitutes will be prepared conforming to the standard forms. General instructions for the use and preservation of instruments, the character of the observations to be made, and the methods of recording them will be found in the Engineer Field Manual or as notes printed in the record books or on the blanks supplied.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 227, DEC. 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. The Secretary of the Treasury has called attention to the failure of disbursing officers to comply with so much of the circular letter dated Treasury Department, March 18, 1910, as requires disbursing officers receiving checks from the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York to forward a duplicate of the receipt taken when checks are transferred by them. A copy of this circular is pasted on the inside of the cover of each check book issued.

The disbursing officers of the Army will carefully observe the requirements of the above mentioned circular.

II. Attention is invited to G.O. No. 10, W.D., Jan. 21, 1909, publishing the approved proceedings of a board of officers that recommended that an approved prophylactic measure against typhoid fever be introduced immediately in the Hospital Corps, the Army Nurse Corps, and in any expedition of troops ordered to take the field for active operations, and further, that opportunity be given to volunteers from the whole Army to be protected by this measure.

The administration of anti-typhoid serum, as now practiced, is harmless. The protective value of this measure has been fully demonstrated, as shown by the statistics of the Medical Department, and in order that the Army may, as far as possible, have the benefit of the protection thus afforded and enjoy immunity from a dread disease, commanding officers throughout the Service are enjoined to use their best endeavors to bring about the voluntary acceptance of this prophylactic treatment by all officers and enlisted men, and by all civilians resident at military posts, except those over thirty-five years of age and those who are known to have had the disease.

In case of an outbreak of typhoid fever the commanding officer of the post will make immediate telegraphic report of the facts to the department commander, who will issue the necessary orders requiring compulsory administration of the anti-typhoid serum to the entire population of the post, including the families of officers, enlisted men and civilians resident at the post, in the event that the department commander is of the opinion that the situation renders such action necessary.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 228, DEC. 28, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 221, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

221. The garrison, post and storm flags are national flags, and are of the following description: The union of each is as described in Par. 214, and shall be one-third the length of the flag.

The garrison flag will have 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist. It will be furnished only to posts designated in orders from time to time from the War Department, and will be hoisted only on holidays and important occasions.

The post flag will have 20 feet fly and 10 feet hoist. It will be furnished for all garrisoned posts, and will be hoisted in pleasant weather.

The storm flag will have 8 feet fly and 4 feet 2 inches hoist. It will be furnished for all occupied posts for use in stormy or windy weather. It will also be furnished to national cemeteries.

II. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

221½. A recruiting flag and an advertising flag will be furnished for general recruiting stations. The recruiting flag will be of the same description and dimensions as the storm flag, except that it will be provided with an encased lath to keep the flag from tangling while displayed with staff horizontal.

The advertising flag will have 8 feet fly and 4 feet 6 inches hoist. It will be of blue bunting, with an encased lath to prevent tangling, and will bear on both sides of the flag the following inscription in bleached muslin letters:

Men Wanted

for the

United States

Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 229, DEC. 30, 1910, WAR DEPT.

This order revokes G.O. 62, W.D., March 29, 1909, and substitutes new instructions therefor. It directs:

1. The instruction of coast artillery troops will include—

a. Instruction in gunnery.

b. Service of coast gun, mortars and submarine mines, including target practice with the same.

c. Instruction in infantry, siege and heavy field artillery, including field exercises and small-arms target practice.

d. Instruction in signaling, athletics and first aid.

Regulations governing a and b are published in Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, coast artillery memoranda and Provision Manual for Submarine Mines.

The order gives detailed directions for the carrying into effect of the instruction ordered, and also announces that the instruction year is coincident with the calendar year and is divided into an indoor period of instruction and an outdoor period of instruction, including artillery target practice. In those artillery districts in which, on account of climatic conditions, it is desirable that the winter months be devoted to indoor instruction, the indoor period may cover the last part of one and the first part of the ensuing calendar year.

Post commanders and district commanders may arrange schedules of indoor and outdoor instruction, department commanders will designate the limiting dates for each period of instruction for each artillery district. The period of outdoor instruction will be as long as climatic conditions warrant, provided that the period of indoor instruction will not be less than three months in duration. Department commanders will arrange schedules for coast artillery target practice in accordance with coast artillery memoranda. These schedules will provide for the practice of companies away from their home stations wherever this is necessary. (See annual coast artillery memorandum publishing target practice instructions.)

Note.—No instruction in siege and heavy field artillery will be held during 1911 unless specific instructions to individual organizations are issued by the War Department.

All military exercises for the coast artillery, except recruit instruction, small-arms target practice, signaling, night drill, athletic competitions, artillery target practice, instruction in infantry exercises and submarine mine instruction involving work on the water, will be concluded by 1 o'clock p.m. each day, except that on days on which night drill is to be held parade will be held at retreat.

Artillery district commanders will have general supervision over all drills and instruction in their districts, and also over the work necessary to maintain the coast artillery equipment of their districts in a condition of thorough efficiency; they will be held strictly responsible for the efficiency of the coast artillery personnel and for the condition of the coast artillery material in their districts.

If a department commander in his inspection of a district is not satisfied with the standard of efficiency of the personnel in the district, he may order additional instruction to that required by the regular schedule, reporting his action to the Adjutant General of the Army.

G.O. 149, DEC. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the program of practical instruction to be given troops in this department.

G.O. 150, D.C. 22, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., of which Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 30th Inf., was president and Capt. Theophilus B. Steele, C.A.C., judge advocate for the trial of: First Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav.

Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specification I alleged that Lieutenant Bowie was absent from his post, without leave, from about 7:30 a.m. until about 6:30 p.m. on Nov. 2, 1910, at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Specification II alleged that Lieutenant Bowie, having been duly detailed to witness daily issues of clothing to enlisted men during the week ending Nov. 5, 1910, did fail to perform said duty at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Specification III alleged that Lieutenant Bowie, having had court-martial charges preferred against him for absence without leave, and having, in a letter to the Adjutant Recruit Depot, Fort McDowell, admitted his breach of discipline and requested that trial by court-martial be "deferred until such time as he may demonstrate that he is unworthy of further consideration," and having, in the trial of his case on Oct. 24, 1910, pleaded guilty and stated to the court through counsel, at his, Lieutenant Bowie's, request, "that he is aware of the gravity of any misconduct in the Army, and that he cannot expect that his absence of twenty-six hours will be condoned, did nevertheless, in the face of such expressions, absent himself from his post, without leave, from about 7:30 a.m. until about 6:30 p.m., Nov. 2, 1910.

To which Charge and Specifications the accused submitted a special plea in bar of trial; which plea was overruled by the court. The accused then pleaded: To the 1st Specification: "Guilty." To the 2d Specification: "Guilty." To the 3d Specification: "Not guilty." To the Charge: "Guilty."

Finding. Of the 1st Specification: "Guilty." Of the 2d Specification: "Guilty." Of the 3d Specification: "Guilty." Of the Charge: "Guilty."

Sentence. "To be confined to the limits of the post as which he may be serving for the period of six months."

The sentence was approved by brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department, and will be duly executed.

G.O. 84, DEC. 28, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

First Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., aid, is relieved from duty as chief engineer officer and chief signal officer of the department, to date, Dec. 31, and will transfer his accountability to 1st Lieut. John O. Waterman, 15th Inf., aid, who is announced to relieve him of the duties pertaining to those offices.

G.O. 103, DEC. 28, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., is relieved from duty as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, to take effect Dec. 31, 1910, in anticipation of the latter's retirement from active service.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., is detailed on temporary duty at these headquarters as chief ordnance officer and chief signal officer from Jan. 1, 1911.

Second Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, to take effect Dec. 31, 1910, in anticipation of the latter's retirement from active service, and will join his troop at Fort Snelling, Minn.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The department commander, accompanied by Col. Stephen C. Mills, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, and 1st Lieut. Marion W. Howe, 3d Field Art., A.D.C., will proceed to San Juan, Henry Barracks, and such other points in Porto Rico as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of G.O. 195, Oct. 22, 1910, W.D., and return to station. (Dec. 30, D.E.)

Such of Par. 5, S.O. No. 298, Dec. 30, 1910, these headquarters, as relates to Col. Stephen C. Mills, Gen. Staff, is revoked. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S. Army, from active service on Dec. 31, 1910, is announced. Brigadier General Howe will proceed to his home. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas from active service on Jan. 4, 1911, is announced. General Thomas will proceed to his home. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Gen. Staff, is detailed and announced as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, relieved. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. O. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 25, 1910, is granted Major Harry C. Halp, A.G., Omaha. (Dec. 20, D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, Q.M. Dept., is relieved from detail in that department by Capt. C. G. Borebeck, C.A.C., to take effect Jan. 6, 1911. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., is relieved from his duties as assistant to the depot Q.M. and from duty in temporary charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Dept. at Jeffersonville, Ind., and is assigned to permanent duty as depot quartermaster at that place. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., having been examined by an Army retiring board in this city, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, O.G.

Leave for seven days, about Dec. 31, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Frank D. Eastman, deputy commissary general, Omaha. (Dec. 20, D. Mo.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 110, W.D., May 11, 1910, as directs that Post Coms. Sergt. Charles Bader be returned to his proper station is revoked. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Edwin E. Lear, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles Bader, now at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty as steward of the general mess. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O. and be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1911, for duty. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Upon the arrival and assignment to duty in the Philippines Division of Post Coms. Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Jan. 16, 1911, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

At Boise Barracks, Idaho, Major Edward R. Schreiner.

At Fort Crook, Neb., Major Joseph T. Clarke, 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Major George A. Skinner, 1st Lieut. John P. Fletcher, 1st Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson.

At Fort Des Moines, Ia., Major Charles V. Brownlee, Capt. Jay W. Grissinger, 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbach.

At Jackson Barracks, La., Major William E. Vose.

At Fort Jay, N.Y., Major Elbert E. Parsons, 1st Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Major Doane C. Howard, Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury, Capt. Ray W. Bryan.

At Fort Adams, R.I., Major Alexander N. Stark, Capt. William L. Little.

At Fort Logan, Colo., Major Jay Ralph Sheek, Capt. George F. Juenemann, Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole.

At the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Major George D. Dehon, Capt. Reuben B. Miller, Capt. Nelson Gopen.

At Fort Porter, N.Y., Capt. William R. Davis.

At Fort Screven, Ga., Major Roderic P. O'Connor.

At Fort Thomas, Ky., Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, 1st Lieut. Charles C. Demmer.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Major John A. Murtagh, Capt. James Bourke, 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry.

At Fort Banks, Mass., Major Robert U. Patterson. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Upon the retirement from active service, on Dec. 26, 1910, of Col. Joseph B. Girard, M.C., Major Allen M. Smith, M.C., in addition to his other duties will take charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the department. (Dec. 19, D.T.)

The leave granted Major Christopher G. Collins, M.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 24, D. Mo.)

Capt. Lloyd Le R. Krebs, M.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., president of the examining board at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for further examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Leave for three months, when relieved by another medical officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is granted Capt. Wilson T. Davidson, M.C. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Major Charles N. Barney, M.C., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. James C. Magee, M.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, will proceed to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for the purpose of accompanying troops from that place to the District of Davao. Upon arrival in that district Lieutenant Magee will report to Major Elvin R. Heiberg, Phil. Scouts, for temporary duty with troops in the field. (Oct. 29, D. Min.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. No. 252, Oct. 27, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, and report to the C.O. of the 7th Cavalry for duty to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1911. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Foley, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 10, 1911, for the purpose of conducting the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, vice Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., relieved. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. No. 252, Oct. 27, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., is revoked. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class John O. Perry, H.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, will be sent to Davao, Mindanao, reporting upon arrival to Major Elvin R. Heiberg, Phil. Scouts, for temporary duty with troops in the field. (Oct. 29, D. Min.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Harold O. Scott from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will proceed to San Francisco, and upon the expiration of the leave will report by telegraph to the Surgeon General of the Army for annulment of contract. Leave for one month and ten days is granted Dental Surgeon Scott. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

The leave granted Capt. William T. Wilder, paymaster, is further extended ten days. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty in Washington, is granted 2d Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, C.E. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

First Lieuts. Joseph H. Earle and Harold S. Hetrick are relieved from their present stations and duties at such time as will enable them to comply with this order. They will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about March 5, 1911, for the Philippines, for duty.

First Lieut. Ernest Graves is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers and at Manila at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about April 15, 1911, to San Francisco. He will proceed thence to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., take station for duty with Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. Francis B. Wilby is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers and at Manila, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Feb. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, thence to Washington Barracks, for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton is relieved from his present duties and is detailed as a member of the Alaskan Board of Road Commissioners, vice Capt. Francis A. Pope, relieved. Lieutenant Edgerton will report in person in Washington to the senior member of the board for duty, and at such time as that officer may direct will proceed via San Francisco to Valdez, Alaska, for duty. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. John J. Kingman, C.E., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers and in Washington, and will proceed to New York city, take station at that place, for duty as disbursing officer and recorder of the Board of Engineers, relieving Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., of those duties on or before Jan. 15, 1911. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, O.O.

Capt. William P. Platt, O.D., will proceed to Fort Worden, Fort Casey and Fort Flagler, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore., on business pertaining to the proof firing of gun and mortar carriages. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for three days, effective about Jan. 7, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, S.O. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Color Sergt. John Neimeier, 1st Cav., now at Brackettville, Texas, on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., the Presidio of San Francisco, who will send him to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Feb. 12, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., Fort Yellowstone. (Dec. 27, D.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Second Lieut. James A. Mars, 2d Cav., now at Camp Overton, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Oct. 29, D. Min.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert M. Cheney, 4th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 27, D. Mo.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Herschler, 4th Cav., recruiting officer. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. No. 258, Nov. 8, 1910, W.D., as relates to Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., is revoked. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month and four days, about Dec. 23, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Dec. 20, D. Mo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 28, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

First Sergt. Edward B. Cromby, Troop I, 7th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted Capt. Wallace M. Oraige, 9th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 24, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for one month, effective on or about Jan. 7, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. James P. Castleman, 10th Cav. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. John de B. W. Gardiner, 11th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1911. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 13th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month upon his arrival in the United States is granted Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for four months upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 15th Cav. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Second Lieut. William H. Rucker, 2d Field Art., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty pending the arrival of his battery. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Major William S. McNair, 2d Field Art., in addition to his duties as member of the Field Artillery Board, is detailed as recorder of that board, with station at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Major William Lassiter, I.G., relieved. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John Lund, attached to 3d Field Artillery. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. John Lund, attached to 3d Field Art., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, and will join his proper station. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art., is detailed for duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States and assigned to temporary station at Liberty, Texas, relieving from such duty 2d Lieut. Henry B. Claggett, 23d Inf., who will proceed to these headquarters for further orders. (Dec. 16, D.T.)

Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d Field Art., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., vice Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art., relieved. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Jan. 7, 1911, vice Capt. Ernest B. Tilton, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Jan. 6, 1911. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about April 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and will proceed thence to Vancouver Barracks, for duty as coast defense officer, Department of the Columbia. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Capt. James Totten, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 81st Company and placed on the unassigned list. Upon the expiration of the leave granted him Captain Totten will report in person to the C.O., Eastern Artillery District of New York, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from recruiting duty is granted Capt. Robert P. Woods, C.A.C. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. James E. Wilson, C.A.C., recently promoted from first lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 2, 1910, is assigned to the 143d Company. He will join the company to which assigned. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Harry W. Newton, C.A.C., is relieved from his present duties and is detailed for duty with the Coast Artillery Reserves of the National Guard of the state of Washington, take station at that place, and report for duty accordingly. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. John W. McKie, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. John O'Neill, C.A.C., of that duty. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Col. Frederick Marsh is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., and assume command of that post and of the Eastern Artillery District of New York.

Major John D. Barrette is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Monroe, S.C., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Charleston.

Major Frank E. Harris is relieved from his present duties at Fort Totten, N.Y., upon the completion of the duty assigned to him in S.O. 258, Nov. 8, 1910, W.D., and upon his return to Fort Totten. He will then proceed to Fort McKinley, Me., and assume command of that post. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

The leave granted Major John H. Allen, M.C., by C.O., Fort Myer, Va., is extended ten days. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Allen D. Raymond, C.A.C. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, and Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., about Jan. 5, for the purpose of witnessing certain firings to take place on Jan. 6. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and will revert to a status of absence with leave. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at his present station, is granted 1st Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, C.A.C. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Dean Hall, C.A.C., now attached to the 169th Co., is attached to the 52d Co., and will join the latter company. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. No. 306, Dec. 31, 1910, W.D., relating to Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck, C.A.C., and Capt. Ernest B. Tilton, Q.M., is revoked. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., will proceed on or about Jan. 6, 1911, to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to systems of electric firing now under consideration at that place. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Allison B. Deane, Jr., and 2d Lieut. William C. Whitaker, C.A.C., are relieved from duty at Williamsburg, Va., and will proceed to and take station at Surry, Va., for the purpose of continuing work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Jan. 4, D.E.)

Fireman Benjamin L. Bingham, O.A.C., Fort Adams, R.I., is transferred as fireman to the Coast Artillery School Detachment. He will be sent to Fort Monroe, for duty at the Coast Artillery School. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Fireman William O. Owens, C.A.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery School

Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty at the Coast Artillery School:

Master Electrician James F. Darnelle (appointed Dec. 24, 1910, from engineer, Coast Artillery School Detachment).

Engr. Louis Bertache (appointed Dec. 24, 1910, from electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery School Detachment).

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Louis Renish (appointed Dec. 24, 1910, from electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery School Detachment).

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class William L. Owens (appointed Dec. 24, 1910, from fireman, Coast Artillery School Detachment). (Dec. 29, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY MEM. NO. 11, DEC. 30, 1910.

This memorandum announces that Coast Artillery Memorandum No. 1, War Department, Jan. 1, 1910, is rescinded, and new regulations in lieu thereof are published for the guidance of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Post commanders will require all coast artillery officers of their commands to study this memorandum and recite on its subject-matter. They will conduct personally the recitations and will certify to the Adjutant General of the Army, before the first annual target practice is held, that all coast artillery officers of their commands are proficient in the instructions contained in this memorandum, and that battery commanders have been carefully examined in target practice problems and are proficient in all operations incident to obtaining trial shot data and applying this data to record shots. Practical target practice problems, involving use of range boards, deflection boards and all range-finding apparatus, assuming all the data that would be used in an actual practice, will be solved by all officers on duty at batteries under the immediate supervision of post commanders, before any practice is held. (We omit the detailed instructions, which make up thirty-one pages of the memorandum.—Ed.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 293, Dec. 15, 1910, W.D., as directs Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 4th Inf., to report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of a retiring board in Washington, D.C., for examination by the board, is revoked. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted Capt. John J. Toffey, Jr., 7th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Capt. John J. Toffey, Jr., 7th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, San Francisco at the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty pending the arrival of his regiment. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Second Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., will proceed from San Bernardino to Riverside, Cal., for station, in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Dec. 24, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of certain organizations of the Militia of Nebraska. The inspection will begin on Jan. 19, 1911. (Dec. 29, D. Mo.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for one month, about Feb. 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 22, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, about March 5, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 13th Inf. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the Militia of South Dakota. The inspection will begin on Jan. 10, 1911. (Dec. 27, D. Mo.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The following transfers were made in the 21st Infantry Nov. 8, 1910: Capt. Robert M. Brambila from Co. B to Co. I; Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey from Co. I to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Severson is assigned to Co. C, vice 1st Lieut. John C. Fairfax, transferred to unassigned; 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Uhl, unassigned, 21st Inf., was assigned to Co. I, this regiment.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. EYNOLDS.

First Sergt. Diederich Meier, Co. F, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for one month, effective about March 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., 24th Inf. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Rich, 26th Inf., will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., and report in person on Jan. 16, 1911, to the C.O. of that post for physical examination by the surgeon, and return to the place of receipt by him of this order. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 22, D.D.)

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., is granted 1st Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 28th Inf. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

First Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the 10th Infantry and will join his proper station. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf., Fort Porter, N.Y., will report on Jan. 30, 1911, to Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., Army Building, New York city, for examination with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 4, D.E.)

The band, 29th Inf., will proceed on Jan. 15, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty at that post until Jan. 31, 1911, on which date it will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty until Feb. 15, 1911, when it will return to station. (Jan. 3, D.W.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf., is relieved from duty at the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join his regiment. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Mearns, retired, is relieved from further active duty, to take effect Dec. 31, 1910, and will then proceed to his home. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank L. Beals, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Sam P. Herren, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, retired, is relieved from duty at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, to take effect Jan. 31, 1911. Captain Humphrey, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., to take effect Feb. 1, 1911. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Major Samuel W. Dunning from the 20th Inf. to the 7th Inf.; Major William P. Burnham from the 7th Inf. to the 20th Inf. Each of the officers named will

remain on duty at his present station until further orders.

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett from the 106th Co. to the 142d Co.; 1st Lieut. Basil G. Moon from the 142d Co. to the 103d Co. Each of the officers named will join company to which transferred. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspectors of the Militia of Massachusetts for 1911 and will proceed to the places indicated below, in the order named, and make the annual inspections of the organizations to which they are assigned:

Cavalry (1st Squadron).—Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav. Boston, Jan. 11, Troop A (Bulfinch street); Jan. 12, Headquarters and Troop B (Irvington street). Cambridge, Jan. 13, Troop C. Boston, Jan. 16, Troop D (2152 Washington street).

Field Artillery (1st Battalion).—Capt. Brooks Payne, 3d Field Art. Lawrence, Jan. 9, Headquarters and Battery C. Boston, Jan. 10, Battery A. Worcester, Jan. 11, Battery B. Coast Artillery Corps.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C. Boston, Jan. 9, Headquarters, band, 1st, 2d and 7th Companies; Jan. 10, 3d, 8th and 11th Companies. New Bedford, Jan. 11, 4th Co. Taunton, Jan. 12, 9th Co. Brockton, Jan. 13, 10th Co. Fall River, Jan. 16, 12th Co. Chelsea, Jan. 17, 5th Co. Cambridge, Jan. 18, 6th Co.

Infantry (2d Regiment, less Cos. A, O and H).—Capt. Joseph K. Parillo, 5th Inf. Springfield, Jan. 9, Headquarters, band and Cos. B, G and K. Holyoke, Jan. 10, Co. D. Northampton, Jan. 11, Co. I. Pittsfield, Jan. 12, Co. F. Orange, Jan. 16, Co. E. Greenfield, Jan. 17, Co. L. Adams, Jan. 18, Co. M.

(5th Regiment).—1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf. Charlestown, Jan. 9, Headquarters, band and Cos. A, B and H. Newton, Jan. 10, Co. C. Plymouth, Jan. 11, Co. D. Medford, Jan. 12, Co. E. Waltham, Jan. 13, Co. F. Woburn, Jan. 16, Co. G. Attleborough, Jan. 17, Co. I. Hingham, Jan. 18, Co. K. Malden, Jan. 19, Co. L. Hudson, Jan. 20, Co. M.

(6th Regiment).—Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf. Fitchburg, Jan. 9, Headquarters, band and Cos. B and D. Wakefield, Jan. 10, Co. A. Lowell, Jan. 11, Cos. C, G and K. South Framingham, Jan. 12, Co. E. Milborough, Jan. 13, Co. F. Stoneham, Jan. 16, Co. H. Concord, Jan. 17, Co. I. Charlestown, Jan. 18, Co. L (Lexington street). Milford, Jan. 19, Co. M.

(8th Regiment).—Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf. Cambridge, Jan. 9, Headquarters and Cos. A, O and E. Everett, Jan. 10, Co. B. Lynn, Jan. 11, Cos. D, I and band. Lawrence, Jan. 12, Co. L. Haverhill, Jan. 13, Co. F. Gloucester, Jan. 16, Co. G. Salem, Jan. 17, Co. H. Somerville, Jan. 18, Cos. K and M.

(1st and 2d Corps Cadets).—Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf. Boston, Jan. 19, Headquarters and Cos. A, B, O and D. 1st Corps Cadets. Salem, Jan. 20, Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D. 2d Corps Cadets.

(9th Regiment, less Co. G).—1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf. Boston, Jan. 9, Headquarters, band and Cos. A, O and D. Jan. 10, Cos. E, H and I. Lawrence, Jan. 11, Co. F. Lowell, Jan. 12, Co. M. Clinton, Jan. 16, Co. K. Natick, Jan. 17, Co. L.

Medical Department (Hospital Corps).—Major Robert U. Patterson, M.O. Boston, Jan. 11, Medical Dept., State House at 2 p.m.; Ambulance Company Section, South Armory, at 7:30 p.m.; Hospital Company Section, South Armory, at 9 p.m.

Signal Corps.—1st Lieut. William W. Bessell, S.G. Charlestown, Jan. 18, Signal Corps. (Dec. 29, D.E.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will report in person to Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, at such time in January, 1911, as they may be required for examination for promotion: Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav.; Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth and report about Jan. 6, 1911, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, for the purpose of pursuing a special course of instruction for a period of ten weeks, and at the expiration of this period will return to his proper station: Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:	Due at Honolulu	Due at Guam	Due at Manila	Lay days at Manila
Transport S.F.	about	about	about	
Logan	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	1911 18
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 19	Feb. 2	13
Sheridan	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar. 5, 10

From Manila, P.I.:	Due at Nagasaki	Due at Honolulu	Due at S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Transport Manila	about	about	about	
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 18, 1911 23
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12, 21
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15, 21

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At Manila.

DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. Left Seattle for Manila Jan. 6, 1911.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Arrived at Manila Jan. 1, 1911.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Left Nagasaki Dec. 22 for San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Thiford, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 5, 1911.

BURNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

OTRUB W. FIELD—Lieut. C. O. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C. commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., O.A.C. San Francisco.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C. commanding. Detachment 150th Co., O.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C. commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C. commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C. commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., O.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, O.A.C. commanding. Detachment of 58th and 189th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, O.A.C. commanding. Detachment of 155th Co., C.A.C. En route from New York to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C. commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., O.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 31, 1910.

Never has the historic old nap room at Fort Douglas presented a gayer scene nor held more in the way of real merriment than it did at the masquerade given by the officers and ladies on the evening of Dec. 29. Not alone its own mural decorations, gorgeous in the extreme, but the motley array of lords and ladies fair, the kings and queens, and even knaves and clowns, who thronged the floor, served to make the place like an enchanted palace. The holiday decorations, arranged the week before for the delight of the little ones at their annual Christmas tree were still in place, and added to them were the regimental colors hung on every side. Holly and mistletoe overhead and red bells made still more attractive the place and a great Christmas tree with all its glittering ornaments and myriad lights stood in one end of the room. Splendid music, furnished by the regimental orchestra, made dancing a delight, and from the time of the grand march until the unmasking just before the supper, the scene was one of mystery and merriment combined. The Army people welcomed by Capt. and Mrs. John M. Palmer and Capt. and Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, unmasked and wearing evening dress, the two officers in full dress uniform. Shortly after nine o'clock the grand march formed, Capt. A. J. McNab, dressed as a Chinese boxer, and Miss Virginia Beatty, as a French maid, leading. As the guests passed in array the four in the Mephistopheles; Lieut. E. B. Garey, more chief; prize, two of which were to be awarded, and just before supper, when the whole company joined hands in one immense circle round the hall, Lieut. G. A. Wieser and Mrs. Frank Dodge were called into the ring and awarded the cake and the candy for the two best sustained characters. Lieutenant Wieser was dressed as a school boy with his wide collar and long cuffs and his late and spongy hair; the wonder and admiration of the whole company. Mrs. Dodge took the part of a black mammy nurse, and she carried a load of playthings for her little charge, Mr. Dodge, father of Mrs. Charles L. Sampson. Two of the most amusing characters were Lieut. J. Duncan Elliott and Dr. Cook as Buster Brown and Tige, and they gave the prize-winners a close run for the cake and the candy. Many of the costumes were unique and some were very handsome, some of the Army people being named below with the characters: Major Arrasmith, sailor boy; Mrs. Arrasmith, Little Red Riding Hood; Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, clowns in black and white; Lieutenant Butcher, a tramp; Mrs. Bryan Conrad, a tambourine girl; Mrs. Willis Uline, an Irish dancing girl in green; Captain Bridges, a clown; Mrs. Clark E. Elliott, Gretchen; Lieutenant Elliott, the Mephistopheles; Lieut. E. B. Garey, more chief; Lieut. Alvah Lee, East Indian gentleman; Lieutenant Walhall, bathing girl; Mrs. Walhall, German peasant girl; Lieut. and Mrs. P. M. Miller, two little maids from school; Captain Uline, a monk; Lieutenant Santachi, a cowboy; Mrs. Santachi, a baby doll in pink; Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, a pompadour lady; Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser, Carmen; Lieutenant Sampson, a black friar; Mrs. Sampson, a gypsy girl; Miss Holley, a little Midway girl; Mrs. Cook, little Dutch cleaner girl; Lieut. A. R. Emery, a sailor boy; Mrs. Emery, a Dutch boy. The affair was under the management of the hop committee, Captain McNab, Lieut. Charles L. Sampson and Lieut. E. B. Garey. A delicious supper was served in buffet style late in the evening, and a punch bowl placed in one corner was liberally patronized through the dancing hours.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser entertained Tuesday evening with a most delightful bridge party for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter. Nearly thirty friends were present and prizes were won by Mrs. Potter, Miss Ward, Captains Cavanaugh and Conrad. Mrs. Wieser was assisted by Mrs. Dwight E. Holley and Mrs. Willis Uline. Capt. A. J. McNab entertained a merry party at the theater and later at the Louvre, to wit, the old and the new year in the affair being in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Emery, 27th Inf., here on their wedding trip. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. George D. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Edwards and Miss Adele Holley. Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller entertained about a dozen friends at cards and a watch party Saturday evening in compliment to Miss Rogers, a town friend of Mrs. Miller. Col. James B. Power, of St. Paul, is at the post with his family of Col. and Mrs. A. R. Emery. Power is the father of Mrs. Scott, and her mother, Mrs. Power, died in St. Paul only recently. Mrs. Hoffman, mother of Mrs. Cook, is here from Erie, Pa., to visit Dr. and Mrs. Cook at Fort Douglas.

FORT SNEELING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 31, 1910.

Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr entertained Wednesday at a charming five hundred party, when honors were won by Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Mrs. John B. Richardson. Mrs. Farr was assisted by Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Mrs. Samuel Sturgis and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith.

Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained Sunday at dinner for Mrs. John M. Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. James O'Hara have returned from Minneapolis, where they spent the holidays as guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Westlake. Miss Martha Locke, Sparta, Wis., is the guest of Miss Aileen Griffith, Infantry garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained informally Sunday afternoon for Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, Lieut. and Mrs. L. W. Prunty, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert S. Bowen.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett entertained Sunday at supper for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon and Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty. Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, left Monday for her home, Leavenworth, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained Sunday at dinner in honor of Mrs. Tyres B. Rivers and Mrs. Rivers, wife and daughter of Major Rivers, 4th Cav. Mrs. Rivers is occupying the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Griggs, 11 Summit court, St. Paul. Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., is spending a few days in Chicago, the guest of relatives.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett entertained Saturday at dinner for Dr. C. F. McNeven, St. Paul; Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon and Lieut. and Mrs. Steunenberg. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett.

Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans will leave the garrison Saturday for Washington, D.C., and will be guests of Mrs. Evans's mother, Mrs. Isham Hornsby. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank F. Eastman, Chicago, arrived at the garrison Saturday, and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, 28th Inf. Miss Nye, St. Paul, was the weekend guest of Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr. Mrs. John M. Field, Washington, D.C., the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, leaves Monday for her home. The Misses Cowley, St. Paul, were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch.

Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., left Thursday to spend a few weeks in Rochester, N.Y. Mrs. James B. Henry and daughter, Elizabeth, leave Jan. 15 for Leavenworth, Kas., where they will be guests of Mrs. Henry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price entertained Monday at dinner for ten.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad entertained Wednesday at dinner at the St. Paul, followed by a theater party, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser. Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser on Tuesday had at dinner Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith. Miss Elizabeth Johnson, St. Paul, was the weekend guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. The Misses Margaret and Joan McArthur were hostesses at lunch, followed by a skating party, Saturday, for their classmates from Miss Loomis's School, St. Paul.

Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Tuesday at luncheon, followed by a theater party, in honor of Mrs. John Field, Washington, D.C., who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno. Major Thomas W. Griffith leaves Wednesday for

Fort Leavenworth. Miss Cameron, Cavalry garrison, is spending a few weeks at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the guest of relative, Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans. Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad and Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser were among the many giving theater parties, followed by supper at Carling's, New Year's Eve.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles O. Bankhead leave Monday for Kentucky, to spend the remainder of the winter. Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton on Wednesday gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Chamberlain, Minneapolis. Mrs. Frank Hyman, Newbern, N.C., the guest of Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton, leaves Thursday for her home.

Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe left Saturday for Washington, D.C., their future home. Capt. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill entertained Friday at a prettily appointed dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Howe. The dining room was decorated in green and red, Christmas greens being used. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Major and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, Major and Mrs. Thomas C. Goodman and Miss Goodman, Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer and Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron. Capt. and Mrs. Merrill later took their guests to the reception and dance in the gymnasium. Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., kept open house Christmas Day for the members of the 2d Squadron of 4th Cavalry.

Christmas Day at the Officers' Club was quite the nicest social affair of the season. The rooms were prettily decorated in Southern style, holly, mistletoe and large red bells. Music was furnished by the 28th Infantry band, and Mesdames Evans, Griffith, Farr and Henry served egg-nog. Col. R. K. Evans and several officers of the garrison attended the minstrel show Thursday evening given by the enlisted men of the garrison under the management of the Y.M.C.A. The farce was "Jake the Janitor." The new flats, the second building of its kind at the post, will be ready for occupancy Jan. 2.

A most brilliant military affair was the reception and ball given last evening (Friday) by the officers and ladies in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe. General Howe, who has commanded the Department of Dakota for some time, retires today. The post gymnasium, where the ball took place, was beautifully and elaborately decorated in Christmas greens, palms and flags, each country being represented by a silk flag which extended from the four corners of the gymnasium to the ceiling, an immense American and regimental flag being used as a background for the receiving line. The 28th Infantry band furnished the music. Among the guests from the Twin Cities were Major and Mrs. W. H. Gordon, Major and Mrs. T. C. Goodman, Miss Goodman, Major and Mrs. S. D. Sturges, Capt. and Mrs. S. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. Douglas Settle, Capt. C. W. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Cordino Severance, the Misses Magoffin, Nye, Cowley and Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Mahler, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Esther Shepley, Mrs. Winchester, Mr. J. D. Donaghy and Jules Donaghy, St. Paul; Dr. and Mrs. Law, Gen. and Mrs. McKeeves, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin L. Bass, Major and Mrs. E. Luce, M.N.C.; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Underwood, Mr. C. C. Carpenter and Mr. Cickler, Minneapolis. Mrs. Howe wore a charming gown of black velvet and Irish lace with corsage bouquet of violets; Mrs. Evans, costume of garnet velvet with a corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids, and diamonds; Mrs. Griffith, black lace, pink Killarney roses and diamonds; Mrs. Hutton, white satin and violets; Mrs. Farr, pale blue satin with corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids; Mrs. Scherer, blue marquisette over pink satin; Mrs. Rice, black satin with overdress of jet violets; Mrs. Bjornstad, white satin and orchids; Mrs. Merrill, red velvet and black lace, with corsage bouquet of American Beauties; Miss Magoffin, yellow satin with crystal trimmings; Mrs. Hugh Parker, cream marquisette and Nile green satin, crystal bandeau; Mrs. Henry, black lace over white satin; Mrs. Prunty, black velvet, American Beauty roses; Mrs. Hyman, white satin; Mrs. Gasser, light blue chiffon, embroidered in pink, rosebuds; Miss Cowley, yellow satin trimmed in black marabou; Mrs. Underwood, yellow satin, with overdress of rose chiffon, crystal trimmings; Mrs. Hanlon, pale blue satin; Mrs. McArthur, red satin and diamonds; Mrs. O'Hara, canary satin, crystal bandeau; Miss Nye, pink satin, with overdress of King's blue chiffon. In the receiving line with Gen. and Mrs. Howe were Col. and Mrs. R. K. Evans, Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton, Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer and Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 1, 1911.

The spirit of Christmas permeated every circle of society. Line and barracks, old and young enjoyed the gaieties or the quiet pleasures incidental to the season. One of the loveliest entertainments given Christmas Eve was the cotillon at which Col. and Mrs. A. B. Dyer were hosts. The guests included the Artillery officers and wives and their guests and the bachelors. Lovely favors were given and the house was a bower of beauty in Yuletide decorations. Those dancing were Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke, Capt. and Mrs. Lansing, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Fager, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Lesley J. McNair, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave, Lieutenants Barrows, Devers, Erlencotter, Lieut. Gordon Maccomb, 14th Inf., Miss Robenson, Lieut. J. A. Robenson, 9th Cav., Miss Margaret Armstrong, Miss Erwin and her guests, the Misses Taylor and Benoit, of St. Louis.

Major and Mrs. A. B. Maccomb entertained at a reception Dec. 28 for their son, Lieut. J. G. Maccomb, who is on holiday visitor. The guests included only the unmarried set, Miss Belle Phister and Miss Margaret Armstrong served in the dining room. Among the guests were the Misses Robenson, Taylor, Erwin, Benoit, Mary and Rosalie Williams, Miss Cobb, Miss Lyon, Miss Emily Gayle, Lieutenants Winfree, Engel, Amory, Holderness, McClellan, Wilbourn, Captain McConnell, Lieutenants Connolly, Sloan, Lawrence, Quinn, Barrows and Devers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Emil V. Ostrer are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter, Dec. 29. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Mallory leave shortly for San Antonio, where Colonel Mallory will be detailed in the Inspector General's Department.

Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn entertained at dinner Dec. 23 for Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Dowell, Mrs. Wilbert Smith, Major Burnham, Lieutenants Nickerson and Reardon, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sterret were hosts at a reception the past week for the unmarried set. Mrs. B. R. Camp and Mrs. Paul Raborg served in the dining room. Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Lyon were among the dinner hosts Christmas evening.

Mrs. James B. Erwin was hostess at a charming tea Dec. 23 in honor of her daughter, Miss Erwin, and her two guests, Miss Taylor and Miss Benoit, of St. Louis, who are all enjoying the holidays from school. Mrs. Frank Armstrong and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter served in the dining room, assisted by a number of young women of the Cavalry. Judge and Mrs. Cowin, of Omaha, are holiday guests of Capt. and Mrs. William Cowin. On Dec. 23 Capt. and Mrs. Cowin gave a lovely dinner for them and for Capt. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong, Miss Belle Phister and Major Devere.

Capt. Francis J. McConnell entertained informally at the Infantry barracks building, Dec. 22. Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Black chaperoned the party, which included Miss Armstrong, Miss Cobb, Miss Robenson, Lieutenants Wilbourn, McClellan, Engel and Connolly. Lieut. and Mrs. F. J. Hermann, 9th Cav., left Dec. 25 for Columbus Barracks for station.

A lovely dinner, given just before the holidays, was that at which Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Howard presided, and the guests were Major and Mrs. Blatchford, Major and Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Green and Lieut. John S. Young. The Misses Taylor, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, now stationed in Denver, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. V. K. Hart in Cheyenne.

The masquerade dance given at the post hall Dec. 31 was one of the most delightful functions of the season. A large crowd was in attendance and the costumes very beautiful. The new year was danced in and a cotillon followed.

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President Taft on Jan. 1 officially recognized Gen. Juan J. Estrada as President of Nicaragua, following telegraphic advices from Mr. Moffatt at Managua, that General Estrada and Señor Adolfo Diaz had been unanimously elected President and Vice President Dec. 31, 1910, when the Constituent Assembly held its first

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regular session. In his message, which carries with it recognition, Mr. Taft assured General Estrada of the sympathy and friendship of the Government and people of the United States in the work of regeneration in Nicaragua.

We called attention last week to the need of more officers for the Navy Pay Corps. In a special report to the Secretary of the Navy, Paymaster General Cowie asks for an increase of forty, but the Secretary objects to the introduction of a bill for the special benefit of the Pay Corps lest it interfere with the Personnel bill. The House Naval Committee will have a hearing on the Personnel bill as soon as the Naval Appropriation bill is reported.

The Adjutant General has sent out to all of the officers in the War Department, the department commanders and the Army chiefs a letter asking for suggestions as to the best method of decreasing the paper work in the Army. After these replies have been received they will be carefully digested by the Adjutant General and report made to the War Department.

A squadron of the 6th Cavalry will probably be detailed to make a service test of the new Cavalry equipment. By the present plans the squadron will be turned over to the Cavalry Equipment Board some time next spring for the purpose of the test. Upon the result of this test will depend whether a number of features proposed by the board will be adopted.

Colonel Gaedke, the well known military writer, calculates from the census of Dec. 1 that Germany at the present moment is able to send 5,200,000 trained soldiers and sailors into action, this number representing eight per cent. of the empire's population. Not fewer than 714,000 will be actually under arms in 1911.

The final returns of the census taken throughout the republic of Mexico show an increase of 1,500,000 in the last ten years. The population of the republic is now over 15,000,000.

Upon the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo on Jan. 16 the Patuxent will be assigned to duty with the fleet as tender.

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UNBECOMING PRIESTLY UTTERANCE.

In view of the attack upon the officers and men of the armies and navies of all civilized nations made by Archbishop J. J. Glennon, of the Roman Catholic Church, in a sermon New Year's morning at St. Louis, Mo., we would suggest that the authorities of the Vatican take official notice of this address and call the Archbishop to account, at the same time warning other ministers under its jurisdiction against similarly offensive conduct. This is a matter that can come rightly within the purview of the Vatican, because not once, but many times, have the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church been saved from violence at the hands of infuriated natives in foreign lands by the intervention of the military. In the light of the aid which the soldiers of this and other countries have extended to the missionaries of the Catholic Church, we know of no more repulsively untrue utterance regarding the organized armies of the United States and other nations than the following words, found in the press reports of Archbishop Glennon's St. Louis sermon: "The military man is a hired assassin, killing men at so much per head. His gold lace, epaulets and tinsel signify nothing but the fact that he is living on public revenues and doing little or nothing for the community. The professional soldier deserves no admiration, and is not one who should be held up as an ideal man."

These assassins could not have been the soldiers who, with the benediction of the highest church authorities in Rome, engaged in the Crusades nearly a thousand years ago, as other soldiers have since warred with the approval of Rome, so it must be the soldiers of a later day to whom the prelate referred. Perhaps Archbishop Glennon means George Washington and all the military heroes who have illuminated the pages of American history. Washington was a soldier above all else. According to Archbishop Glennon, Washington was "a hired assassin, killing men at so much per head," in the French and Indian war and in the Revolution which gave to the world the independent United States of America. There is no question as to Grant and Lee being "professional soldiers," as both of them came from West Point, an institution which has been producing the flower of "professional soldiers" since it was established. Yet it is somewhat of a shock to the popular idea of Grant and Lee to think that they were "killing men at so much per head," as the Archbishop asserted in the pulpit. If Washington, Grant, Lee, Johnston, Sherman, Sheridan and all of the illustrious soldiers who have studied the science of war were not professional soldiers, who were or who are professional soldiers? The very reverend father should not indulge in generalities and in sweeping charges, but should give names.

Who are the "hired assassins"? Are they the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army? If not, the Archbishop should specify. Are the earnest men, who are attempting with the limited facilities at their command to put this country in a condition to defend itself, "hired assassins"? And while he is at it, will the Archbishop show wherein the men who are preparing themselves to take the places of Grant and Lee, Sherman and Sheridan in future wars are different from those whose fame is the proud heritage of the country? Not all, but a great majority of the country's great generals spent their lives in preparing to serve their country. Washington said that in time of peace we should prepare for war. This advice has been given to the country by most of our great soldiers and statesmen since the foundation of the Government. To this advice has been added the view that preparedness for war tends to promote peace. These ideas are the fruit of the best thought of the statesmen and soldiers of generations. But the Archbishop brushes them all aside, saying, "There is no logic, no sincerity in such means to avoid war." He not only stigmatizes the nation's heroes as "hired assassins," but rejects their counsel as insincere. During the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900 among the missions menaced were institutions of the Roman Catholic Church, and for the assistance given by the troops of the Allies the Vatican was not ungrateful. Were these soldiers of the Allies the "hired assassins" of whom Archbishop Glennon speaks? Since the Vatican authorities praised the work of the troops of the Allies in China, do we understand that Archbishop Glennon classes the Church authorities of Rome among the "hired assassins"? And if he does not, we should like him to inform us whether, if the soldiers are assassins, those who praise their work, even though high in the Church, are not equally to be called "assassins"? And does he include in his denunciation the Catholic chaplains in our Army? If not "hired assassins," according to his dictum, they are the associates of such assassins and are giving them support and encouragement in their work.

If an officer of the Regular Army or Navy, in the heat of post-prandial enthusiasm, makes an indiscreet remark he is immediately called to account by his

superior, and surely the great Catholic Church should not be less disciplinary when one of its highest dignitaries goes out of his way to insult every uniformed representative of the government of this and other nations. It would be pleasing indeed to all who believe that the function of the pulpit is something else than gratuitous abuse if it should turn out that the St. Louis prelate had been misquoted.

QUICK WORK WITH THE MILLARD SLANDERS.

Swift disposal of Bailey Millard's last contribution on the subject of Army desertion as the tale of an utterly worthless ex-soldier has followed "The Story of a Deserter" in the January Cosmopolitan by that "military muckraker." This was the dubious designation we applied to Millard in our issue of Sept. 3, 1910, following his first effusion on desertion. He should have taken warning then, but, with strange infatuation, he pursued the dangerous pastime of slandering the Army. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, finding a trace of a fact here and there in the last screed, directed certain officers of the Department of the East to search the records for verification or disproof of the charges. This was in no sense a partisan investigation. The department commander and the officers selected to investigate are equally interested in finding causes of desertion and removing them.

From the very first consultation of the records it was found that Millard's informant was Walter B. Rodgers, a trooper in the 10th U.S. Cavalry, who had deserted twice. Lieut. William W. Edwards, 10th U.S. Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, who defended him at his trial for desertion, was one of the first to scent Rodgers as the Millard informant. After his first desertion the trooper was, on May 23, 1909, "restored to duty without trial," as the record reads, pursuant to orders from the headquarters of the Department of the Colorado. For his second desertion he was tried last summer, and on June 22 was sentenced to a year in prison. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who was a friend of Rodgers's father, was appealed to, as was President Taft. Senator Gallinger wrote to General Howe, commanding the Department of the East, in behalf of Rodgers. Officers acquainted with the worthlessness of the man were strongly opposed to clemency, but the records show that Rodgers had hardly begun his sentence when orders for his release came from Washington.

The further the investigators went into the records the plainer it became that Rodgers had wholly misrepresented the facts, a thing not to be wondered at in the case of one who had twice so lightly regarded the oath he took on enlistment. He told, through Millard, a harrowing tale of a soldier at Fort Ethan Allen whose teeth had been extracted by an enlisted man and who had died of resultant blood poisoning, following the breaking of the jaw by the amateur dentist. The records show that the man was treated by a civilian dentist of Burlington, Vt., and by an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps. Rodgers also told of having been saved from trial for his first desertion through the influence of Senator Crane, of Massachusetts. In a telegram to the New York Times Senator Crane has denied that he ever knew Rodgers or took any action in his behalf. Rodgers described a three-month tour of duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., where he had to work in a "loathsome kitchen" and to act as a scavenger. Official inquiry showed that Rodgers had never been at Fort Slocum as a soldier. So the story went on to the end of the chapter, every assertion of Millard's informant reflecting on the Army being completely disproved.

The Army for years has been aware of the "influence" behind some deserters, and, through its highest officers, has sought to take the fate of deserters out of the hands of politicians. If Millard had spent his time during the last few months reading the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, instead of lending a willing ear to such men as Rodgers, he might have learned some things that would have saved him from the probability, the imminent possibility, of being bracketed with Dr. Cook as the chief modern exponent of Munchausenism. If he had read our editorials in the issues of May 21, 1910 ("Inadequate Punishment for Desertion"), and of June 4, 1910 ("How to Deal with Deserters"), he would have found that, long before he learned to swing a muckrake, officers of the War Department had been seeking to discover a method of preventing the restoration to duty of deserters and of preventing the interference of outsiders. Had Millard spent half an hour in the War Department he would have probably been told this, which is a matter of common knowledge in the Department: "In many, if not most, of the cases of desertion as soon as the capture of the culprit is effected intercessory influence begins; indeed, sometimes it begins before capture. Then it increases in intensity up to the time of conviction. Relatives, friends and politicians are brought into the case in an effort to save the deserter."

So demoralizing has been the influence of the restoration to duty of deserters that the War Department has set its face as sternly as possible against extending leniency to deserters, and the Adjutant General of the Army has gone on record in the most emphatic language as opposed to permitting a deserter ever again to wear the uniform of the United States. If Millard will turn to our editorial of May 21 last he will read our comment upon the opinion of the Adjutant General as to the menace to discipline that is inherent in the restoration of deserters. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL then said: "One cannot read these undeniably correct conclusions

of the Adjutant General of the Army, from wide observations of the effect of desertion, without asking whether the time has not arrived in the military development of this country when any man convicted of desertion should be barred from service in the Army. * * * It would seem that now is the time when it should be established by law that desertion means shutting the door of the Army to such an offender for all time. Then would be avoided that evil which General Ainsworth so strikingly points out—the encouragement to desertion among others, which is fostered by the restoration of deserters to the ranks."

It will thus be seen that in the Army there has long been a desire to go further, much further, in the handling of the desertion evil than Millard, with his insignificant knowledge of military history and military development, has even thought of suggesting; a desire which, if it could be put into a statute, would make forever of no avail the influence of high politicians.

The impression that Millard seeks to make upon the public mind is that the Army is responsible for the political influence resulting in the restoration of a deserter. He knows better, or should know that the Army is not in any degree to be blamed for that. In times of peace the Army is subject to civil control, and it is through the civil side of the administration of the Army that the influence of politicians expresses itself. Officers of the Army are too well aware of the pernicious effect, upon discipline and efficiency, of sympathy toward deserters to look with favor upon the interference of politicians in the administration of the affairs of the Service, and the impudence of Millard in seeking to take to himself the credit for "exposing" an evil which the highest officers of the Army have been crying out against for years is colossal, in view of the fact that if his deserter informant had been treated on his first desertion as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL long ago advocated he should have been treated he would never have got back into the Army to develop his second crop of lies.

Speaking of the fraternization of American and British fleets the London United Service Gazette says that the officers and men of the British fleet who have had the privilege of entertaining their cousins of the United States Battle Fleet "have been much impressed with their professional keenness in the matters of gunnery, torpedo and signaling. It has been known that they have been running the British fleet a close race in high-sea shooting ever since Commander Sims and our own Capt. Percy Scott met on the China station at the beginning of the present century. Commander Sims at first got the best backing from the home authorities, and was also the first of the two to be given an appointment at their respective headquarters of gunnery, where they had an opportunity of aiding their chiefs and their fleets with the special knowledge they had gained by close study of the subject of shooting from ships' guns. Although late at the start, Captain Scott soon overhauled his American confrère in gaining special equipment for his fleet, and ever since then the two navies, although keeping secret the essentials of their respective fleets, have run a nearly neck-and-neck race in such shooting details as the respective countries think fit to make public. In torpedo exercises our cousins at first went ahead of us by offering the same sort of prizes for good shooting from torpedo tubes as they gave to the men behind the gun. For some time our authorities failed to do this, but have since followed the American plan with great success, as our officers have been reminded by theirs in the pleasant fraternizations of the last few weeks."

Another chapter was added to the Puritan ordnance test on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Secretary Meyer, when he appointed a court of inquiry to make an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the monitor in the Newport middle ground Hampton Roads several weeks ago. After the explosive gelatine, consisting of two charges of 200 pounds each, were exploded against the monitor she sank so rapidly that it was impossible to tow her to the Norfolk Yard. She has been gradually sinking in the mud and it is likely that her machinery and boilers, which are worth about \$100,000, will be a total loss from the long submergence. It will cost about \$25,000 to raise her in addition to the expense of the test. By the way bills are piling up the cost of this experiment with explosive gelatine will reach \$175,000, while Congress appropriated only \$100,000 for the purpose. There has been some criticism in the hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee and it is understood that Secretary Meyer is determined to make a most complete investigation of the entire affair. Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., has been designated as the president of the board. The other members are Rear Admiral Lewis C. Heilner, Rear Admiral William H. Southerland and Comdr. Ridley McLean as recorder.

By early spring it is thought that seventy-four second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery, now taking a course of instruction at Fort Monroe, will be ordered to their posts. Twenty of the young officers will receive their orders within a week. All but three or four are West Point graduates, while the remainder of them are from Annapolis. Every second lieutenant who is now at Fort Monroe is badly needed in the Service. There never was a time when the coast defenses were so depleted of officers as they are at the present. But General Murray and the officers at the General Headquarters of the corps are exercising the greatest care in preparing

the young officers for active duty. No steps will be taken toward filling the eighteen vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts until the report of examinations which have been conducted on the islands have been received at the War Department. It is the purpose of the Department to select as many officers from the candidates on the islands as possible. In the opinion of officers at the Department the candidates who are now in the Philippines are disposed to be better satisfied in the Service than those who passed the examination in the States. The successful candidates will be commissioned in the order of their merit as determined by the examining board.

Col. George S. Anderson, 9th U.S. Cav., when commissioned brigadier general in March next, will, it is considered certain, be assigned to command the Department of the Visayas, vice Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, who is slated to command the Department of the Colorado. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, recently appointed, will command the Department of Dakota, vice Howe, retired. In the general change of department commanders resulting from retirement and the sending of officers to the Philippines, Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus will not be disturbed as commander of the Department of the Columbia. This has been decided upon after a conference which was participated in by President Taft, Secretary Dickinson and General Wood, Chief of Staff. On account of the complicated questions of administration which are continually coming up in Alaska it is not thought to be a wise policy to make a change in the commander of that department at this time. General Maus has just returned from an extended trip through Alaska and as a consequence is acquainted with all the conditions in the territory. A new department commander would be called upon to make the same trip and make a personal investigation of conditions in Alaska before he would be qualified to administer the military affairs of the territory. Just now there are a number of important questions to be passed upon and the President and Secretary Dickinson have advised against a change.

The interesting spectacle of the navy yards bidding for the contract to build two revenue cutters will be presented as the result of the failure of private contractors to put in bids for cutters when they were opened at the Treasury Department. The contractors refused absolutely to bid for the work on account of the eight-hour law provision in the specifications authorized by Congress. In order to remove all unnecessary restrictions relative to the building of the cutters in the navy yards, Representative Mann, of Illinois, on Thursday, Jan. 5, introduced a bill which was prepared by the Treasury Department. This measure removes the limit of cost, and specifically provides that the cutters should be built in the government yards. It is possible that the cutters can be built for less than \$250,000, but it is the desire of the Treasury Department to give the Navy Department free rein and secure the best ships for the Revenue Cutter Service. To give the Treasury Department "the worth of its money" the Secretary of the Navy will deal with the navy yards as if they were private concerns. It is understood that the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder and that the yards will be required to comply strictly with the specifications.

Some very important and interesting experiments are being conducted at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground by the Ordnance Department and the Army engineers. A number of concrete targets have been constructed by the engineers at which the Ordnance Department will fire its heaviest projectiles. It is hoped to learn from these experiments some new and important facts relative to the strength of fortifications constructed from concrete. Just now, when the War Department will be called upon to build strong fortifications on the Panama Canal, the officers are anxious to develop new plans for the work. Owing to the conditions on the Canal Zone some very intricate and new problems will be presented to the Engineer Corps. Although it will be some time before work will be started on the Panama Canal fortifications it is not too early to begin preparations for this great task, which will be one of the most difficult ever undertaken by the Department. Among those witnessing the experiments at Sandy Hook are Generals Wood, Murray, Crozier and Bixby.

The Cavalry Committee of the General Staff is now engaged in carefully revising the description of the Cavalry seat as provided for in paragraph 246 of the drill regulations. No radical change is contemplated by the committee, but a number of changes will be made which it is thought will add much to the efficiency of the horsemanship of the Army. So far the committee has followed closely the seat taught at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, which is a modified form of the one in use at the Equitation School at Saumur, France. It is regarded by officers of the Mounted Service after a number of years of experimenting as superior to the French seat, at least it is better suited to the American horseman and his mount than the style developed at the French school.

A new edition of the Army Regulations, bringing them up to Dec. 31, 1910, has been sent to the printer by the Adjutant General. Some time next month the consolidated index of all General Orders issued by the War Department from 1881 to Dec. 31, 1910, will go to the printer.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 6th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel, vice Duncan, appointed brigadier general, Dec. 31, 1910, was born in Ohio Jan. 4, 1858. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 23d U.S. Infantry, from civil life, Aug. 15, 1876, and remained in that organization until promoted major, 10th U.S. Inf., Feb. 28, 1901. He was transferred to the 23d Infantry the following May, and to the 17th Infantry Aug. 28 following. He was transferred to the 7th Infantry Feb. 7, 1903; was detailed as an inspector general April 17, 1903, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 3d U.S. Infantry, May 8, 1906. He was appointed a member of the General Staff in 1910, and assigned to duty in Manila. Colonel Febiger has been serving out in the Philippines as chief of staff to Major Gen. W. P. Duvall. He is a nephew of the late Rear Admiral John C. Febiger, U.S.N.

Major Charles N. Barney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Dec. 31, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Ohio Aug. 19, 1872. He served as an assistant surgeon in the 5th Massachusetts Infantry from Oct. 14, 1898, to March 31, 1899, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army June 29, 1901. He reached the grade of captain in January, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel, vice Col. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., appointed brigadier general on Jan. 4, 1911, was born in Iowa Oct. 3, 1851, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, when he was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 8th Cavalry. He was on frontier duty for a long stretch, serving at various posts in New Mexico, Texas, Kansas and Dakota from September, 1873, to 1898, except during a period of recruiting duty from March, 1891, to October, 1893, at St. Louis, Mo. He was ordered in May, 1898, to duty at the agency of Northern Cheyenne Indians, Camp Merritt, Lame Deer, Mont. He was promoted captain Feb. 18, 1891, and served with the 8th Cavalry until promoted major, 14th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 3d Cavalry, in August, 1906, and was transferred to the 8th Cavalry in March, 1907. He was in command of a squadron of his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., early in 1899, and then went to Puerto Principe, Cuba. After returning from Cuba the latter part of 1899 he served at Forts Riley, Leavenworth and Huachuca, and then went to the island of Mindanao, P.I., in September, 1903, serving there until October, 1905, when he was assigned to duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. While in the Philippines he took part in the Lake Lanao and Jolo expeditions the latter part of 1903, and the Rio Grande expedition of March, 1904. He was in the engagements at Hunan and Suliuan Heights in February, 1904, and took part in the third Sulu expedition, April 28 to May 23, 1905, and was in command of the troops during the attack and capture of Pala's Cotta, March 5, 1905. His last assignment to duty was at the War College, Washington. His advancement will promote Major E. Swift, 9th Cav., Capt. F. Sayre, 8th Cav., 1st Lieut. W. J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. F. E. Davis, 8th Cav.

Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., who was retired for age Jan. 4, 1911, was born in Illinois Jan. 4, 1847, and is a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars and a graduate of the U.S.M.A. Prior to his appointment to the Academy in 1865 he had served as a private and corporal in Company H, and sergeant major of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, from April 1, 1862, to April 23, 1865. After graduation from the Military Academy, June 15, 1865, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the 5th Cavalry, in which he served until promoted major of the 8th Cavalry, Feb. 14, 1890. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in the following May, and detailed as inspector general Feb. 28, 1901, and served in that department until promoted lieutenant colonel of the 7th Cavalry Nov. 16, 1901. He was promoted to colonel of the 7th Cavalry April 19, 1903, and transferred to the 11th Cavalry two days later. He was appointed brigadier general April 18, 1907, vice Markley, retired. After his graduation he saw extensive service on the plains against hostile Indians. During his frontier duty he was in the fight on Red Willow Creek, Neb., June 8, 1870; in action against Apaches near Salt River, Dec. 28, 1872; near Gila River, Jan. 16, 1873, and Diamond River, Ariz., Feb. 20, 1873. He took part in the expedition against the Ute Indians, June 12 to Oct. 1, 1886, and in quelling disturbances in Chickasaw Nation in 1888. He received the brevet of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services against Indians near Fort McPherson, Neb., June 8, 1870, and the brevet of captain Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at the Caves, Ariz., Dec. 28, 1872, and for distinguished services in the campaign against Indians in Arizona in April, 1874. During the war with Spain he served as major and inspector general of Volunteers. His last assignment to duty was in command of the Department of the Colorado. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th U.S. Cav., succeeded General Thomas as a brigadier general, as we have previously noted.

RESIGNATIONS.

Four young officers of the Navy have voluntarily resigned from the Service during the past few days. They are Ensign Lorenz W. F. Carstein, Midshipmen Henry H. Fox, William N. Barrett, jr., and J. E. Sloan. Ensign Carstein has been on duty on the gunboat Paducah, Midshipman Fox on the cruiser Pennsylvania, Midshipman Barrett on the cruiser Maryland and Midshipman Sloan has been on the cruiser North Carolina.

Ensign L. W. F. Carstein, U.S.N., whose resignation as an officer of the Navy has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 31, 1910, is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the Service Aug. 29, 1902.

Second Lieut. Charles J. Jackson, 11th U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Jan. 1, 1911, was appointed to West Point from West Virginia in August, 1904, and was graduated in February, 1908, and assigned as a second lieutenant in the 11th Cavalry. He was last on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Second Lieut. John de B. W. Gardiner, 11th U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Jan. 1, 1911, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1905, and was born in Maryland Dec. 11, 1879.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller reaffirms his decision of Oct. 27, 1910, wherein it was held that Peter Henrikser, seaman, U.S.N., was not entitled to be paid \$5 per month additional pay provided by Executive order of Nov. 27, 1906 (G.O. 34, Nov. 28, 1906), for his second period of enlistment. It was held that he was not discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment, and therefore not entitled

to the additional pay. Said decision is held to be correct, and is therefore adhered to.

The Comptroller declines to grant a rehearing in the case of 1st Lieut. Austin Allen Parker, 24th Inf., for the reason that no newly discovered or material evidence is presented in the application. The Comptroller holds that the appellant "was never *de jure* nor *de facto* second lieutenant of the 25th U.S. Infantry; that he acquired no rights under a commission issued to Allen Parker as a second lieutenant, 25th U.S. Infantry, which through error was received by him, and was not entitled to recover any more than if said commission had never been issued, and, such being true, that no order was ever issued to him to perform travel nor to perform any other military service because of said commission."

By Act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, George Drake, of Olympia, Wash., was allowed \$237.50, and Lillie Nelson \$195 for injuries sustained by their minor children by the accidental explosion of a shell near the government artillery range at Mount Prairie, Wash., in June, 1905. Mrs. Nelson died before the act was approved, and a claim for the money made on behalf of her children is disallowed on the ground that it can only be paid to the person named in the act.

CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES.

Congress met on Jan. 5 after the holiday recess, but owing to the sudden death of Senator Elkins on Wednesday both Houses immediately adjourned out of respect to the deceased Senator, the Senate to hold no further sessions until next Monday, Jan. 9.

It was impossible to secure a quorum of the Senate Military Committee on Thursday, Jan. 5. Quite a number of the members had not arrived in Washington when the regular time of meeting of the committee arrived, and the Senate adjourned after being in session about four minutes, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Elkins, of West Virginia. The committee will not meet again until Monday next.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has told Senator Perkins that he is in favor of, and will recommend, that Congress appropriate money to construct oil fuel stations for the Navy at San Pedro, San Diego, San Francisco and Bremerton. He also asserted that he felt very friendly to the Pacific coast and that he wished to see the naval stations there strengthened. Senator Perkins, as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, accompanied by Congressmen Englebright and Knowland, called on the Secretary and called attention to the apparent oversight of the department in not asking for oil fuel stations on the Pacific coast while recommending them on the Atlantic. The Senator said that San Diego should have one, that Los Angeles, which was in the heart of the oil regions, should surely have one, and that they also ought to be provided at Bremerton and Mare Island. Attention was also directed by the Senator to the need of dredging out the channel at Mare Island. Secretary Meyer announced that he would be in favor of that, provided a thirty-foot channel was dredged at Point Pinole. "That is a matter that should be charged to commerce and not to the Navy," replied Perkins. "We shall see the Board of Engineers on that subject." They did see General Bixby and pointed out that a channel was necessary at Point Pinole because Port Costa was the depot for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Senator Perkins thinks that the committee will be in favor of deepening the channel at Point Pinole to thirty feet, and that it will also allow money for a jetty at Eureka. Another thing Senator Perkins discussed with Secretary Meyer was the question of stationing battleships on the Pacific coast. The Secretary demurred, saying that it would not be good policy to separate the fleet. Perkins insisted that the fleet was more needed on the Pacific than on the Atlantic side, and when Meyer said that the Pacific coast had the cruisers, Perkins asked if that was not dividing the fleet. "Why, he hasn't a leg to stand on," commented the Senator disgustedly, speaking of his interview. The Secretary said he wanted another big drydock in San Francisco Bay, at Angel Island, Cal., City Point or Hunters Point and that he was in favor of making Mare Island a great repair station. He said it is now equal to any other repair station in the country, with 2,700 acres in the reservation and 900 acres in the yard proper, on which \$17,000,000 has been expended. "The only thing," said Meyer, "is that there is not enough water there for ships now building." "Neither has New York Harbor water enough for the big Cunarders building in England," replied Perkins.

Arrangements have been made for a hearing on the proposed Marine Corps legislation. Although the Secretary of the Navy has recommended the general line to be followed, no bill has yet been introduced carrying out these ideas. But there is such deep interest in the matter that the Naval Committee of the House has decided to take up the proposed legislation as soon as it has disposed of the Appropriation bill. Naturally, in view of the differences which grew out of the hearings on the reorganization question between Chief Constructor Capps and former Paymaster General Rogers, the hearings before the House Committee on the Marine Corps bill will attract considerable attention. The question is being asked as to what will be Secretary Meyer's attitude toward any Marine Corps officer or officer of the Navy who should differ with the Secretary as to the advisability of any legislation reorganizing the Marine Corps. In the mean time, the selection of a commandant for the Marine Corps is being held in abeyance pending the proposed legislation. In some quarters doubt is expressed as to the probability of any legislation at this session, but Secretary Meyer intends to give Congress ample opportunity to remedy what he considers a weakness in the organization of the Marine Corps. He is not particular as to details, except that he is very desirous that the commandant be detailed for four years only.

The prospects are very good for the passage at least through the House of the Navy Department's building program this year. So far no serious opposition to the construction of two battleships has developed, and the rest of the increase in the Navy asked by the Secretary will be reported out of the House Committee, and, after the usual academic discussion of universal peace, is expected to pass the House. The most perplexing question presented will grow out of the eight-hour provision inserted in the Appropriation bill last year by Representative Fitzgerald. However, as Congressional elections are two years off, it is not thought that the members of the House will play politics as strongly this session as they did last.

The present distribution of the work of the Bureau of Equipment is commended in the highest terms by Secretary of the Navy Meyer in a report to Congress made

Jan. 5. The Secretary declares that the commanders of all the navy yards have unanimously recommended that the present organization be continued, except as it relates to the installation of certain electrical appliances. This, it is said, should be turned over to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The actual amount of work performed in the navy yards, says the Secretary, shows the present system to be simple and effective.

Although the War Department has asked for only \$350,000 for the joint maneuvers next year, it is altogether probable that a larger amount will be appropriated at this session. Last year Congress appropriated just a million in excess of the amount asked this year. When this item in the Appropriation bill was reached on Jan. 5 it was passed over, as several members of the committee expressed a desire to confer with the officers of the Militia before taking a vote on the provision. The maneuvers have become very popular throughout the country, not only in the National Guard, but with the public generally. A sudden discontinuance of this feature of the Army and Organized Militia life is apt to arouse considerable local opposition in communities where they take pride in military affairs.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has arranged to conduct a series of hearings beginning Jan. 12 on the Militia Pay bill (H.R. 28436), referred to on page 527 of this issue. It has not been decided just who will appear before the committee, but it is understood that General Wood, Chief of Staff, and a number of Army officers of high rank will appear in advocacy of the bill. General Young, commander of the Illinois National Guard, will be the chief witness for the Militia. "Of course, it is too early to say just what action the committee will take," said Chairman Stearnson, of the Military Affairs Committee, "but there is a feeling in the committee that some legislation should be enacted to increase the efficiency of the Militia. Under the Dick law great progress has been made by the National Guard, and I am under the impression that additional legislation of some character will make the Militia real, effective reserve for the Regular Army. As I understand General Wood, he is not anxious for a larger Regular Army, but wishes to raise the standard of the Militia. This appears to me to be the correct and broad view, and it is only now a question of how this should be done." The same bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose as S. 9292.

Secretary of War Dickinson has asked Congress to appropriate \$22,502 to be used in the settlement of 183 claims against the Government for heavy gun firing and target practice in the United States, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. The Secretary also wants \$5,000 to be used in the payment for like claims of damages which may be held against the Government in the future.

A communication was sent to Congress on Thursday, Jan. 5, asking for an appropriation of \$770,000, to be used in the purchase of field artillery material for the Organized Militia. In commenting on the purposes of this large appropriation, the Secretary of War declares that it is proposed to purchase three 4.7-inch howitzer batteries, to be issued to the Militia.

An appropriation of \$50,000, to be expended on the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph line, is asked for by the Secretary of War in a communication sent to Congress on Jan. 5. It is proposed to build two wireless telegraph stations. One is to be located at the Pribilof Islands and the other at Unalaska.

The Veterinarian bill (S. 1692), which passed the Senate in the Sixtieth Congress and also in the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, is now before the House Military Committee for the second time. An Army veterinarian of long service, writing in favor of the bill, says: "It is understood that the younger veterinarians are opposed, for the reason that the word 'commissioned' does not appear therein. It is my opinion they should be satisfied with any bill that would give them recognition, be it never so small. They are young enough to wait awhile; some of us have been waiting a good many whiles, and are still waiting." The hardship of present conditions, which deny retirement to a veterinarian, are well shown in the case of Vetn. John Tempany, who is now seventy-two years old. He was born in New York city Dec. 29, 1838; was private, corporal and sergeant, Company C, 1st Dragoons, May 21, 1858, to May 20, 1863; private and acting veterinary surgeon, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11, 1867, to Feb. 10, 1872; veterinary surgeon, 7th Cavalry, March 19, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1875 (resigned); veterinary surgeon and veterinarian, 9th Cavalry, March 14, 1879, to date, making over forty-five years' actual active service, omitting double time for Civil War service; not a day lost by sickness or punishment. The proposed bill, in the form in which it was passed by the Senate at the last session, would place veterinarians on the same footing as commissioned officers in respect to tenure of appointment, retirement, pensions and increase of pay; it would make veterinarians now in the Army, of fifteen years or more of honorable service, the first persons eligible to appointment under its provisions, and, if they have reached the age of sixty-four, would place them on the retired list with retired pay of a first lieutenant.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS.

We have received quite a number of menus of Christmas dinners in the various branches since those we published in our issue of Dec. 31, page 502. All the cards show artistic taste in their get-up, in addition to containing an appetizing bill of fare.

Troop F, 1st Cavalry, Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, on duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., issued quite an elaborate menu in light blue cover, measuring eleven by fourteen inches. In addition to giving the roster of the company and the good things provided for breakfast, dinner and supper, there were five pretty detachable cards in colors, the twin black bear cubs, antelope, elk and deer of Yellowstone Park, and the post of Fort Yellowstone. The officers of the troop and the principal non-coms. are Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Offey, 2d Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Sergt. Henry W. Bander, Q.M. Sergt. John H. Christie.

The 8th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, on duty at Fort McKinley, Me., furnishes an excellent example of what the Army can do in the way of special meals. Its Christmas bill of fare was as follows: Breakfast—Bananas, cereal with cream; little pigs in blankets; French chops, creamed potatoes; raised doughnuts, Parker House rolls; coffee, cocoa. Dinner—Clam broth, saltines; roast turkey, chestnut dressing; baked goose, celery dressing; cranberry sauce, mixed pickles; apple jelly; salted nuts; mashed potatoes, French peas, golden wax beans; asparagus tips on toast, Saratoga chips; lobster salad; apple pie, mince pie; ice cream; cream cake, Christmas cake, Nabisco wafers; oranges, Malaga grapes, apples, mixed nuts, fancy raisins; assorted bon-

bons: Presidential punch; coffee, milk, tea; cigars. Supper—Cold meats, turkey, goose; potato balls; apple jelly, cold slaw, pepper relish; strawberry tarts; coffee, tea. Capt. John R. Musgrave commands the company, and the principal non-coms are 1st Sergt. Allen Davidson and Q.M. Sergt. Frank P. Vayo. The company at all times maintains an exceptionally good mess, and on the "government straight."

Other menus and cards of merit were the following: 15th Company, Capt. S. S. Ross, 22d, 1st Lieut. William Paterson, and 77th, Capt. J. A. Berry, of Coast Artillery, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 157th Company (Mine), Capt. A. J. Miller, Coast Art. Corps, of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; 106th Mine Company, 1st Lieut. W. C. Baker, Fort Monroe, Va.

The Christmas tree entertainment conducted by Chaplain Pruden, 2d U.S. Inf., at the post gymnasium, Fort Thomas, Ky., on the evening of Dec. 24 was the most unique ever held at this post. A spruce pine from the Maine forest, twenty feet tall, was beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted with 150 small incandescent electric lights of different colors. After the opening service, conducted by the chaplain, "Santa Claus" rode around the hall in a large touring car, filled with presents for the children, and stopped near the tree. After making a short speech to the children he presented each one with a handsome present. Every child in the post, those of officers, soldiers and civilian employees, a total of 126, received a present. The members of the garrison turned out in full force, about 600. At the conclusion of the service every person present was presented with a box of candy and an orange at the door as he passed out. "Santa Claus" was impersonated by Lieut. J. C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., and the car was driven by Lieut. Ira Longenecker, 2d U.S. Inf.

The Christmas dinner of the general mess of the U.S.S. Idaho, Capt. H. O. Duman, at Brest, France, Dec. 25, 1910, was highly enjoyed, as the following menu will show: Tomato soup; roast turkey with dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; cold sliced ham, green peas, mashed potatoes; celery, sweet pickles, olives; mince pie, fruit cake; assorted nuts; oranges, bananas; coffee; cigars, cigarettes.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine is located on a site selected for a military post during the summer of 1878 by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who, at that time, commanded the 3d Infantry, its headquarters subsequently being established at Fort Shaw, a portion of the regiment garrisoning Fort Missoula, a post established in the year 1877. Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Helena, delegate in Congress from the territory of Montana, obtained the first and subsequent appropriations required to complete the post as originally designed, says Robert L. McCulloh in an article on Fort Assiniboine's part in the history of Montana in the Daily Tribune, of Great Falls, Mont. Since that time, about 1881, Fort Assiniboine has been improved and enlarged, as occasion required, solely on the recommendations made by its able and experienced commanding officers.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who, at the time of the post's establishment, commanded the Army in the West, had in mind the building of a line of military posts similar in design along the Canadian border, but Fort Assiniboine was the only one completed. The vast expanse of country lying north of the Marias and Missouri rivers was an immense unsettled region with occasional Indian agencies, frequented by predatory bands of Indians, hostile in most instances. War parties were almost incessantly on the move, plundering, pillaging and destroying if opportunity offered. The country abounded with wild game.

The advance guard of civilization, the Regular Army, made it possible for the fast increasing tide of immigration to live in peace. The 13th Infantry under the command of the courteous de Trobriand, the 7th under the intrepid John Gibbon, who led the famous Iron Brigade in the Civil War; the 3d Infantry, with Colonel Floyd Jones and later with Col. John R. Brooke at its head; the 18th with Thomas H. Ruger, Henry M. Black and Guido Iles; the 20th with El. S. Otis, followed by William H. Penrose, and the mounted troops, the 2d Cavalry with Sweitzer as its colonel, the 1st with Dudley and Brisban, and the 10th with John K. Mizner, Theodore A. Baldwin and Guy V. Henry, consecutively, are all organizations and men who will be pleasantly remembered as paving the way for the empire builders. Major Eugene M. Baker, of the famous 2d Cavalry, was the officer in command when a severe and well remembered lesson was administered to the Piegans in northern Montana. The 5th, under Nelson A. Miles, established Fort Keogh, and Miles City followed after.

A summer camp was established by General Brooke on the Marias River in 1878. With a large command he entered the great Indian reservation, and decided upon the site at the crossing of Beaver Creek for the substantial post of brick and stone which the War Department afterward built. The following year, 1879, the 18th Infantry, commanded by Colonel, afterward Major General, Thomas H. Ruger, arrived from the South, augmented by some troops of Cavalry under Major Edward Ball, 2d Cav., from Fort Ellis, Mont. Construction of the post was commenced by Major J. G. C. Lee, of the Quartermaster's Department, who brought from St. Paul a force of mechanics and laborers.

The post, in the years 1880 and 1881, was finished, as first designed, under the direction of Capt. George S. Hoyt, then quartermaster of the 18th Infantry. Distinguished soldiers, some twenty-five of them becoming general officers of the Army, served at Fort Assiniboine, and many were and others afterward became renowned. Among the number may be mentioned Thomas H. Ruger, Elwell S. Otis, John C. Bates, John K. Mizner, Theodore A. Baldwin, Guy V. Henry, Theodore J. Wint, William S. McCaskey, John J. Coppinger, Loyd Wheaton, F. K. Ward, A. S. Daggett, John J. Pershing, J. H. Patterson, A. A. Harbach, El. R. Kellogg, Jacob Kline, Evan Miles and Mott Hooton. Sham battles and maneuvers of Cavalry and Infantry were conducted on the reservation under the direction of the various commanding officers of the post, and better drilled soldiers than the old 18th and 20th Infantry Regiments and the 10th Cavalry, of San Juan Hill fame, never responded to the shrill clarion of the bugle's call.

Fort Assiniboine was then the headquarters of a regiment and was garrisoned by a mixed command of Cavalry and Infantry. "Its strategical location on the Canadian border, its surveillance over Indian reservations of great number and of large population should be sufficient reasons for its enlargement," says Mr. McCulloh. "But, in addition, its extensive reservation of over 343 square miles, abounding in natural advantages, possessing all of the requisites for the training of soldiers in field

maneuvers and military evolutions, makes it adaptable as actually and undeniably the best reservation in the United States for carrying out the object proclaimed by the War Department to be accomplished by the establishment of brigade posts. The post has cost to exceed \$2,000,000. Some few years past it had \$300,000 expended upon it in additional buildings and improvements. It has been stated that there is not another military reservation in the United States where Artillery target practice can be engaged in with absolute safety. In healthfulness and the number of days that military or any duty can be performed in the open Assiniboine excels D. A. Russell, Leavenworth, Riley, Ethan Allen, Vt., and any other large post in the United States.

"The entire Department of Dakota, not many years ago considered to be one of the most important military departments in the country, embracing now within its boundaries only the following posts: Fort Snelling, Lincoln, Yellowstone, William Henry Harrison, Missoula and Fort Assiniboine, has stationed within its limits a less number of troops than are quartered at one post in Wyoming, namely, Fort D. A. Russell."

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 19, 1910, we noted, in an article on the abandonment of small posts, the intention of the War Department to abandon Fort Assiniboine when the 2d Infantry leaves for the Philippines, and said: "Of course, protests will come from Montana"—a prophecy verified by Mr. McCulloh's article. He takes exception to the classification of Fort Assiniboine among small posts, and says: "Fort Assiniboine is equipped for occupancy by ten organizations and headquarters and band in addition, and it is the next largest post to Fort Snelling, and by a capacity of six organizations is larger than any other post, aside from Fort Snelling, in the Department of Dakota. It is equipped with stables for a Cavalry command, and provision is now made at Fort Assiniboine to shelter more troops and animals than the present equipment of other posts in Montana, combined in one establishment, would be capable of taking care of. Now there are but four companies of Infantry stationed at Fort Assiniboine, its remaining vacant quarters, empty barracks and stables are a silent reminder of its former greatness."

It is ridiculous, he says, to consider Assiniboine as a "political post." "If so," he asks, "why did the War Department, absolutely of its own volition, a few years since, expend \$300,000 on the post enlarging its capacity; positively, and undeniably, without solicitation from any civilian in Montana, Senator, Congressman or plain American citizen? The expenditure mentioned was ordered and made by the military authorities, in addition to over two million dollars expended before, without a suggestion, request or recommendation received from any but Army officers. Was it politics or the honest expression of an experienced and patriotic soldier that caused the major general commanding the Department of Dakota, (General McCaskey) to recommend very strongly, as late as June 20, 1907, that the post should be permanently established and enlarged to accommodate three regiments?"

"Why were not military posts of the country visited by a board of experienced Army officers and their judgment adopted as to what posts should be enlarged and permanently established?"

BREEDING HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

An appropriation of \$250,000 to furnish breeding stallions for the Army mounts will probably be carried by the Agricultural bill this season. This is regarded as one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation for the Mounted Service that has been enacted in recent years. The expenditure of the money and the selection of the stallions will be placed almost entirely in the hands of the Agricultural Department, as it has more facilities than the Army for handling stock and is in closer touch with breeders. Even the breeding work will be administered by the Department of Agriculture. The stallions are to be owned by the Department, which is to give free service to the owner of the mare on a condition that the War Department is to have an option on the colt during its third year. It is estimated that it will require 100 stallions to breed remounts for the Army. From the best available information it requires about 2,000 horses a year for the Mounted Service while the Army is on a peace footing. In order to breed these horses it is proposed to divide the country into four or more breeding districts. A tentative plan for this division of the country has been proposed by Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General. The following is the table showing the proposed distribution of stallions and the system by which it is expected to produce remounts:

The country should be divided into four or more breeding districts, as follows, and stallions assigned as indicated: New England district (vicinity of Maine and New Hampshire), ten Morgans. Central district (Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, with perhaps certain sections of Indiana and Ohio), thirty thoroughbreds, ten standard breeds, ten saddlers. Southwestern district (vicinity of Missouri or Texas, with perhaps certain sections of Iowa), five thoroughbreds, five saddlers, five standard breeds. Northwestern district (Montana, Washington, Oregon and perhaps California), fifteen thoroughbreds, ten standard breeds. Total, 100. It might be well to subdivide one or more of these districts. The above arrangement is worked out to establish such districts so that they will be in reasonable proximity to government stations where the stallions may be kept between breeding seasons. Based on the foregoing estimates, the number of remounts available yearly from these sections would be as follows, with stallions covering the maximum of seventy mares, and taking twenty-four as a convenient unit for the number of suitable remounts got by each stallion annually: New England district, 240 half Morgans. Central district, 720 half-breeds, 240 half standard breeds, 240 saddlers. Southwestern district, 120 half-breeds, 120 saddlers, 120 half standard breeds. Northwestern district, 360 half-breeds, 240 half standard breeds. Total, 2,400.

It will be noted that by this system within four or five years the Mounted Service of the Army would be supplied with half-breeds of the best horses in the world. Half-breeds, it is generally conceded, are more suitable to the Service than thoroughbreds. European countries long ago found that it is not only advisable but necessary to supervise the breeding of horses in order to supply the demands of their armies with the proper type of remounts. England, one of the most important horse countries of the world, has for many reasons only recently been forced to take this step. The same condition confronts this country that did all of the European countries some years ago and the Agricultural Department officials as well as the officers of the Army are convinced that the United States should take some steps to encourage the breeding of Service horses.

MARINES WIN PRIZE MONEY.

Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C.,

Jan. 3, 1911.

An individual rifle and revolver competition on the state range, in which \$95 prize money was divided by the twenty highest men, ended on Dec. 30, and was participated in by nearly the entire command at the Marine Barracks of the navy yard here. The greatest interest and rivalry was evidenced by the competitors, who scored some excellent strings, despite the strong winds which prevail here so late in the season. The match was authorized by Major B. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C., commanding, and was fired under the supervision of Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure, U.S.M.C., the post range officer, who secured third place in the competition, but was not awarded a prize, as officers are not entitled to cash prizes. The course fired was the Navy marksman's—200 and 300 yards slow fire, 300 yards rapid fire, rifle, and 15, 25 and 50 yards slow fire, revolver.

Pvt. James F. Tate, U.S.M.C., was high man for the match, scoring 130 out of a possible 150 with the rifle, and 88 out of a possible 90 with the revolver. Sergt. J. J. Womack was second, with 128 with the rifle and 85 with the revolver. Following are the scores of the prize-winners. Note must be made that the "Navy Final Score" is determined by multiplying the rifle score by three and adding the revolver score:

	Rifle	Revolver	Navy	Final
	score.	score.	score.	Prize.
1. Pvt. J. F. Tate.....	130	88	478	\$10
2. Sergt. J. J. Womack.....	128	85	469	10
3a. Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure.....	126	87	465	*
3. Pvt. H. C. Persons.....	125	86	461	10
4. Corpl. John Donald.....	125	85	460	10
5. Sergt. Archie Lewellen.....	124	84	458	10
6. Pvt. R. M. Neving.....	123	82	451	5
7. Corpl. F. P. Dillard.....	123	76	445	5
8. Pvt. E. W. Baumgartner.....	120	82	442	5
9. Pvt. F. G. Grimes.....	123	70	439	5
10. Corpl. George Donovan.....	118	84	438	5
11. Pvt. R. H. George.....	115	85	430	2
12. Corpl. W. J. Greeley.....	117	78	419	2
13. Pvt. G. W. Barnes.....	113	75	414	2
14. Corpl. H. D. Fisher.....	117	60	411	2
15. Pvt. W. Lampe.....	111	78	411	2
16. Pvt. T. O. Bergeason.....	114	68	410	2
17. Trumpeter W. L. Hinkle.....	111	69	402	2
18. Pvt. H. McNite.....	109	71	398	2
19. Pvt. G. L. Barney.....	110	68	398	2
20. Corpl. E. Harris.....	111	63	396	2

*No prize.
Another competition of a similar character and for the same amount of prize money will be fired by this command beginning with Jan. 6, which will be followed by a revolver competition for a .38 caliber S. and W. special revolver and a Colt automatic gun competition for prize money.

NAVY BATTLE PRACTICE.

All the scores for the battle practice of 1910 of the vessels of the battleship and cruiser class have been received and worked out.

The conditions were much more severe than for any of the previous practices, and simulated as closely as possible an actual engagement with an enemy.

The armored cruiser Maryland made the most remarkable score, leading all other vessels by several points, making about forty per cent. of hits with her turret guns at 10,000 yards under very unfavorable conditions of roll and pitch, and with a target whose area was less than one-tenth the area of a battleship. The armored cruiser South Dakota made the second best score.

The relative standing of the vessels as regards their gunnery efficiency in action is given below:

1. *Maryland, pennant 13. Louisiana.
2. *South Dakota, winner. 14. *Tennessee.
3. Delaware. 15. *California.
4. Idaho. 16. Virginia.
5. Minnesota. 17. Mississippi.
6. Vermont. 18. *Colorado.
7. *Washington. 19. *Pennsylvania.
8. North Dakota. 20. *West Virginia.
9. Nebraska. 21. Kansas.
10. New Hampshire. 22. Connecticut.
11. South Carolina. 23. Georgia.
12. Rhode Island. 24. Michigan.
- *Armored cruisers. 25. *Montana.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

The battleships of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, now homeward bound, assembled off the Scilly Islands Dec. 30, as previously ordered, after good-bys at the French and English ports in which the officers and men were so cordially entertained.

The First Division, comprising the Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan and North Dakota, under command of Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the fleet, sailed from Cherbourg for the rendezvous at nine o'clock a.m. Dec. 30. As the vessels passed out Admiral Schroeder, from his flagship, the Connecticut, signaled a cordial message of farewell to the French naval authorities. Salutes were exchanged with the French squadron.

The Third Division, comprising the Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi and Vermont, under Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, sailed from Brest at 2:30 p.m. Dec. 30 to join the commander-in-chief.

The Fourth Division, the Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia, under Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, sailed from Gravesend, England, Dec. 29.

The Second Division, made up of the Louisiana, Kansas, South Carolina and New Hampshire, under Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, left Portland, England, on the morning of Dec. 30, to join the other battleships in the English Channel. The ships passed through lines formed by vessels of the British home fleet, the crews of which manned ship. The American bands played the national anthem, the British musicians responding with "Auld Lang Syne." Salutes were exchanged as the division proceeded seaward.

In addition to the fleet maneuvers en route there will be the search problem, in which the battleships will attempt to escape the vigilance of the scout cruisers lying in wait for them, and surprise the American shores. The commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet and the commander of the scouting force will work out their respective sides of the problem as they see fit within

certain general limitations prescribed by the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Schroeder received the following cable message from the Secretary of the Navy by wireless from Cherbourg on Dec. 31: "The President sends New Year's greetings and a cordial expression of his appreciation for their services to the officers and men of your command." The Admiral replied through the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Paris as follows: "The Atlantic Fleet thanks the President for New Year's greetings and wishes him and you a happy New Year." The President's message was cabled to Cherbourg and then sent by wireless to the fleet at the entrance of the English Channel. The reply of Admiral Schroeder was picked up at Cherbourg and forwarded to the Naval Attaché at Paris, who transmitted it to the Navy Department by cable.

Henry Horne, the fireman of the U.S.S. South Carolina, who was arrested on Dec. 14 at Dorchester, England, on a charge of entering the school while intoxicated and attacking the school mistress, was arraigned at the Dorset Sessions Jan. 4. He pleaded guilty to burglary of the school and was bound over on his own recognizance.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, in command of the fleet of armored cruisers, scouts and torpedo craft assigned to protect the Atlantic coast from theoretical attack by the Battleship Fleet, left Hampton Roads for sea on the evening of Jan. 3. The command under Rear Admiral Staunton consists of the armored cruisers Tennessee, flagship, Capt. H. S. Knapp; Washington, Capt. R. M. Hughes; Montana, Capt. J. G. Quinby, and North Carolina, Capt. C. J. Boush, together with the scout cruisers Birmingham, Comdr. W. B. Fletcher; Chester, Comdr. B. C. Decker, and Salem, Comdr. G. R. Evans, with the seventh torpedo division of five destroyers. These are the Smith, the Flusser, the Lamson, the Preston and the Reid. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, on board the Smith, as his flagship, is in command of the torpedo division. The smaller vessels start from the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has sent letters of commendation to Michael Joseph Malone, ordinary seaman of the Minnesota, of New York, and to Coxswain Thaddeus King, attached to the Idaho, of Bridgewater, Mass., for acts of bravery while the Battleship Fleet was in European waters. The letter to Malone says: "The Department heartily commends you for your gallant action in jumping overboard to the rescue of Charles Baur, chief boatswain's mate, who was thrown into the water by swinging coal bags." That to Coxswain King reads: "The Department heartily commends you for your promptness and gallantry in jumping overboard from a launch of the U.S.S. Idaho and rescuing from drowning Alfred Weiss Oeden, musician, second class, who had fallen overboard."

Upon the completion of the repairs to the Prairie at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., she will proceed to Hampton Roads.

The mail address of the U.S.S. Yorktown has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York City," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The Wheeling will leave the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., about Jan. 15 for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty in the West Indies, stopping at New York en route.

The U.S.S. Dolphin, which has been at the Washington Navy Yard for several months, has been ordered to general patrol duty on the Central American coast. She will leave in a few days. The Dolphin will first touch at Guantanamo before going to Central America.

The Marietta will sail from Guantanamo about Jan. 5 for Puerto Cortez, Honduras, to relieve the Tacoma at that place. Upon being relieved the Tacoma will sail from Puerto Cortez for Guantanamo, arriving about Jan. 10, and will then proceed thence to New York.

During the work incident to the raising of the wreck of the old U.S. battleship Maine in Havana Harbor the first human bones were brought to the surface on Jan. 3 by a dredge. They consisted of two ribs and some small bones, apparently bones of the hand, and they were carefully placed in a special receptacle. The dredge also brought up some 3-inch shells, a large quantity of coal and a portion of the coal bunkers, lying apart from the ship, which is considered by some as possibly confirmatory of the theory of an external explosion in the bunkers.

The G.C.M. at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for the trial of Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., was adjourned on Jan. 5 after Major Gen. George F. Elliott, retired, had given his testimony. A telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Navy asking permission to adjourn the court indefinitely, until it could be learned when Mrs. Alvira Davis, mother of the accused officer, and other witnesses could be here to testify.

Second Lieut. Franklin H. Drees has been called up for examination for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant of the Marine Corps. He is to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of 1st Lieut. E. R. Beadle, to succeed Captain Patterson.

A court-martial of P.A. Surg. Francis M. Munson, of the Buffalo, has been ordered. The charge is conduct unbecoming an officer.

Robert Madole, coxswain, of the U.S.S. Maryland, has been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for gallantry in jumping overboard and rescuing from drowning W. C. Murphy, an ordinary seaman, who had fallen overboard from the steam launch of the West Virginia at San Francisco on Nov. 26 last.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Col. William P. Biddle, Commanding, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of Navy ships, later than those of the same vessels, given in the complete table, published elsewhere in this issue:

Tennessee, Washington, Montana, Birmingham and Salem, sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Des Moines, sailed Jan. 3 from Monrovia, Liberia, for Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Vestal, sailed Jan. 3 from Brest, France, for Norfolk, Va.

Paulding, Roe and Terry, arrived Jan. 3 at Key West, Fla.

Princeton, arrived Jan. 3 at Amagala, Honduras.

Lamson, arrived Jan. 3 at Culebra, Porto Rico.

Marietta, arrived Jan. 3 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Hannibal, sailed Jan. 3 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.

Lebanon, arrived Jan. 1 at Boston, Mass.

Colorado, arrived Jan. 3 at Mare Island Light.

Chester, sailed Jan. 3 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

North Carolina, sailed Jan. 3 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Cyclops, sailed Jan. 4 from Sewall Point, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Celtic, sailed Jan. 4 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Supply, sailed Jan. 4 from Manila, P.I., for Guam.

Eagle and Reid, arrived Jan. 4 at Culebra, Porto Rico.

California and South Dakota, sailed Jan. 4 from San Francisco, Cal., for Santa Barbara, Cal.

Vicksburg, sailed Jan. 4 from San Francisco, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico.

Culgoa, sailed Jan. 5 from Gravesend, England, for New York.

Panther, sailed Jan. 5 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

California and South Dakota, arrived at Santa Barbara Jan. 5.

Marietta, sailed from Guantanamo for Puerto Cortez Jan. 5.

Reid and Eagle, arrived at Culebra Jan. 5.

Panther, sailed from New York Jan. 5 for Guantanamo, via Charleston.

Ajax, sailed from Lamber Point Jan. 5 for Guantanamo.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 27.—Rear Admiral A. Mertz commissioned a rear admiral from Oct. 20, 1910.

Comdr. J. B. Patton commissioned a commander from July 1, 1910.

Comdr. C. A. Brand commissioned a commander from Nov. 7, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. I. F. Landis commissioned a lieutenant commander from Feb. 20, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Hanrahan commissioned a lieutenant commander from Nov. 14, 1910.

Lieut. W. H. Lassing ordered to temporary duty on board the Lancaster in connection with the crew of the Utah and to duty on board the latter vessel when placed in commission.

Ensign C. A. Shipper ordered to temporary duty on board the Lancaster in connection with the crew of the Utah, and to duty on board the latter vessel when placed in commission.

Ensign T. J. Keleher commissioned an ensign from June 6, 1910.

Med. Insp. J. G. Field commissioned a medical inspector from Oct. 7, 1910.

Asst. Surg. R. W. McDowell ordered to the Naval Academy upon expiration of sick leave.

Paymr. F. T. Watrous commissioned a paymaster from Oct. 2, 1910.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. J. Luchinger, jr., commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from Jan. 1, 1910.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. E. McDonald commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from Oct. 2, 1910.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. G. Morsell commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from Nov. 2, 1910.

Asst. Paymrs. S. Hemphstone, H. W. Rusk, jr., and H. C. Gwynne, commissioned assistant paymasters from Dec. 7, 1910.

Chief Mach. M. A. Thormahlen commissioned a chief machinist from Dec. 5, 1910.

DEC. 30.—Passed Asst. Surg. H. L. Smith to duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DEC. 31.—Lieut. W. W. Smith detached duty as inspector of machinery, Westinghouse Machine Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; to duty as inspector of machinery, Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md.

Ensign L. W. F. Carstén resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect Dec. 31, 1910.

Ensign L. H. Marshall detached duty Montana; to duty Paducah as senior engineer officer.

Midshipmen W. N. Barrett and H. H. Fox resignations as midshipmen in the Navy accepted to take effect Jan. 13, 1911.

Midsn. J. E. Sloan resignation as a midshipman in the Navy accepted to take effect Jan. 3, 1911.

JAN. 1.—SUNDAY.

JAN. 2.—NO ORDERS.

JAN. 3.—Ensign F. W. Rockwell to duty Perkins.

Chief Bten. P. J. Kenney detached duty Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Chief Bten. H. R. Brynton detached duty Maryland; to home and wait orders.

Bten. W. B. Meeter detached duty Independence; to duty Buffalo.

Bten. I. Nordstrom detached duty Colorado; to home and wait orders.

Bten. W. G. A. Schwerin detached duty Independence; to duty Maryland.

Bten. D. Dowling detached duty Independence; to duty Colorado.

Carp. J. A. Price detached duty Pennsylvania; to home and wait orders.

Carp. M. M. Saylor detached duty Independence; to duty South Dakota.

Carp. G. P. Baker detached duty Independence; to duty Pennsylvania.

Chief Mach. G. Auberlin and Mach. A. Schulze detached duty South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Mach. W. H. Lenz to duty South Dakota.

Note.—Commodore A. McCrackin, retired, died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3, 1911.

JAN. 4.—Capt. C. H. Harlow detached duty in charge Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.; to duty command California.

Capt. H. T. Mayo detached duty command California; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as captain of the yard.

Capt. B. Tappan detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Kuenzli to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. E. Higgins detached duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; to temporary duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Phelps detached duty Solace; to duty Vermont.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Brown detached duty Vermont; to duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Asst. Paymrs. H. W. Rusk, jr., S. Hemphstone and H. C. Gwynne to temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., under instruction.

Gunn. J. O. McEara to duty South Dakota.

Gunn. C. H. Foster and Carp. E. L. Kempton detached duty South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. E. Evans detached duty California; to duty South Dakota.

JAN. 5.—J. M. Berlin, W. Lau, W. M. Shipley, R. B. Sanford, jr., C. D. Welker, R. H. Bush, J. C. Parker, D. R. Shackford, C. O. Hathaway, J. E. Burger, appointed acting machinists from Dec. 31, 1910.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., Jan. 5, 1911.

Ensign F. J. Fletcher detached duty; to Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Lieut. R. C. Smith detached duty Villalobos; to New York.

Lieut. W. L. Friedel detached duty Eleanore; to Villalobos.

Lieut. J. W. Hayward detached duty; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

Ensign S. W. Cake detached duty; to Callao.

Midsn. L. C. Davis detached duty; to Wilmington.

P.A. Paymr. J. A. Bull detached duty Monterey and continue other duties.

Asst. Paymr. R. V. de W. Blecker detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Monterey.

P.A. Surg. T. G. Foster detached duty Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to New Orleans.

P.A. Surg. G. S. Hathaway detached duty New Orleans; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 30.—Major C. G. Long to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for instruction at Army Service Schools, reporting Jan. 7, 1911.

Major J. T. Myers unexpired portion sick leave revoked, and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for instruction at Army Service Schools, reporting Jan. 7, 1911.

Capt. W. H. Parker unexpired portion sick leave revoked, to duty marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. S. W. Brewster granted leave of absence until April 26, 1911; then placed on the retired list and ordered to his home.

First Lieut. P. H. Torrey and 2d Lieut. H. M. Butler granted fifteen days' extension of present leave of absence.

JAN. 4.—Capt. F. J. Schwabe, A.Q.M., appointed member of general court-martial to convene at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 12, 1911.

Capt. L. M. Harding, retired, appointed judge advocate general court-martial to convene at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 12, 1911.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

DEC. 28.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted thirty days' extension of leave.

DEC. 30.—First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall granted five days' leave en route to Elizabeth City.

JAN. 3.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. A. Cook ordered to the Seneca.

Second Lieut. J. T. Drake ordered to resume duties on the Androscoggin upon the reporting for duty on the Gresham of 2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Capt. H. B. West leave previously granted revoked.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager granted ten days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. R. R. Waeche granted thirty days' extension of leave.

JAN. 4.—Second Lieut. A. H. Scally granted thirty days' leave commencing Jan. 15, 1911.

A four-masted schooner flying signals of distress off shore near Orleans, Mass., coal laden, from Philadelphia for Searsport, Me., was taken in tow Dec. 31 by the revenue cutter Greconer, which headed for Boston. The members of the schooner's crew were badly frostbitten and had a very severe experience with the gale. Their clothes had become caked with ice from flying spray, and the men had the greatest difficulty moving about in their fight to save the vessel.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles D. Hillis has sent a letter of commendation to Gun. Karl Johansson, of the revenue cutter Gresham, in which Gunner Johansson and crew are highly praised for their extraordinary bravery and seamanship in going seven times successfully and successfully in a surf boat to succor the helpless, frozen and exhausted seamen who were clinging to sinking ships in the breakers on the shoals off Pollock Rip, during the recent storm on the Atlantic.

An elaborate menu was served at a Christmas dinner given by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Tahama, at Searsport, Me., on Dec. 25. A very beautiful menu card bore greetings of the season in the following inscription: "May the Christmas Tide Bear You to the Highest Level of Your Desires, and the Ebbing Year Leave You Stranded upon the Golden Shores of Peace, Prosperity and Happiness."

Officers of the Revenue Cutter Service stationed in Washington, headed by Captain Commandant Worth G. Ross, Chief of Division of Revenue Cutter Service, called upon the President at the White House to receive a reception on Monday, Jan. 2, 1911.

The revenue cutter Acushnet on Dec. 28, 1910, pulled the gas schooner Nokomis off the ledge at Woods Hole, Mass., where the tide had left her, but without damage. After being towed into deep water the Nokomis proceeded under her own power to a wharf in Woods Hole.

Capt. C. E. Johnson, of the revenue cutter Acushnet, has sent to the Department a supplementary report of the assistance rendered in floating the schooner Thomas B. Garland, of Portsmouth, N.H., on Dec. 29. The Garland was finally towed to a position off the jetties at Nantucket, and the Petrel then took her in tow to the harbor. The Garland had lost both anchors before going ashore.

On Dec. 29, 1910, the revenue cutter Seminole, stationed at Wilmington, N.C., receiving a wireless message from the keeper of Durant's Life-Saving Station, hastened toward Lookout Shoals, N.C., and there found the schooner M. E. Wallace wrecked. After consultation with the master of the Wallace it was decided that she could not be saved. The officers and crew had gone ashore, and the Seminole immediately proceeded to the assistance of the wrecked Norwegian bark Spero, which was found high on the beach at Hatteras Inlet, N.C., and could not be saved. Being unable to render any assistance to the Spero, the Seminole returned toward South Point, N.C., about forty miles, when she received another wireless to return to the Wallace on Monday, Jan. 2.

Upon arriving again at the Wallace Capt. R. O. Crisp, of the Seminole, found parties from the shore had been stripping the Wallace at midnight Sunday, and were about to finish the job. Captain Crisp ordered them to desist, but they refused, claiming authority from the Underwriter's Association. This was disputed by the master of the Wallace and the salvage agents pulled several boats ashore loaded with stores, and Captain Crisp deeming it unwise to enter further into the controversy proceeded to Wreck Point Light, N.C. The Wallace was completely wrecked and the Spero was broken in two amidships.

The steamer Kennebec, laden with coal, went ashore at Vineyard Sound on Jan. 3, 1910, and the revenue cutter Acushnet took off her crew. The steamer was full of water and will have to be lightered before being towed to Woods Hole.

On Jan. 3, 1911, the cutter Seminole left at daybreak to assist the distressed steamer Honduras at Hatteras.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALCOSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLEFAK—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.

HUBBARD—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITasca—Practice cutter. Capt. V. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRIS—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Haake. Neah Bay, Wash.

TACOMA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. S. C. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Buren. Eastport, Me.

YAMAORAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 29, 1910.

Christmas has come and gone, bringing to the children of the station the usual glad festival. Saturday night marked the celebration, and certainly the tree was never more beautiful than this year. For weeks the ladies had been engaged in selecting the gifts, for according to the custom every little one on the yard, whether the child of officer or of civilian, shared equally from the generous pack. The exercises commenced at half-past six, and the magnificent Christmas tree, with its hundreds of electric lights of red, green and yellow, and its countless tinsel ornaments, seemed to turn the big sail loft into a veritable fairyland. Lieut. R. M. Fawell impersonated Saint Nick and made the heart of every one glad. An informal dance, in which all joined, concluded the festival, which was attended by all the officers and ladies of the yard and of the naval contingent in Vallejo.

At most of the homes on the station Christmas was essentially a family day, and there were fewer visitors than usual. Among those who did come was Lieut. Cleon W. Mauldin, flag secretary to Rear Admiral B. Barry who returned with his ship, the West Virginia, the lower bay on Monday after a pleasant visit with P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb. Monday also witnessed the departure of Ensign Frank O. Branch, retired, and Mrs. Branch, who left for their home in the East. Mrs. Branch and her little son came out last fall on a visit to her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Ensign Branch coming out Dec. 1 to be with the wedding of Miss Sadie Simons and Paymr. Robert K. Van Mater. On the return trip they were accompanied by little Jack Frazier, son of Chaplain and Mrs. John B. Frazier, who goes to his father's people in Alabama to make his home for two years and attend school. Chaplain Frazier is in the Philippines, and Mrs. Frazier and her baby daughter, who have been at the yard, are to leave on the transport sailing Jan. 5 to join him at Manila, but will probably spend much time in Japan during his tour of duty in the Far East.

Major H. C. Davis, U.S.M.C., who returned from Guam a couple of weeks ago, has left for Philadelphia under orders. Lieut. William L. Burchfield, U.S.M.C., a recent arrival from Honolulu, goes to the Washington Navy Yard. Madam Irwin and Miss Lulu Irwin have returned from San Francisco, where they spent Christmas with Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, jr., at the Hotel St. Francis. Mrs. John Irwin has been spending the winter in San Francisco, preferring to remain there rather than follow the movements of the West Virginia; this has been the case with the wives of many of the officers, as the ships have twice visited San Francisco since leaving in November. P.A. Surg. Edward C. White, transferred to the Vicksburg from the naval hospital here, left on Friday. Mrs. White is visiting P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker in Vallejo, but will go soon to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Carroll D. Buck entertained at a tea in the Court of the Palms on Friday, complimentary to Madam Tetrazzini. Among those bidden were Mrs. Henry Payot, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. Charles Slack, Mrs. John Merrill and Mrs. John G. Kirkpatrick, Mdsn. and Mrs. Allan G. Olson, Miss Genevieve Pattinatti, who has returned from their honeymoon and are in San Francisco during the presence there of the Vicksburg. Ensign Sidney M. Kraus has been transferred to the Truxtun from the Hopkins; Mdsn. H. B. Mcleary, of the Hull, who took his examination for promotion to ensign, is to proceed to the Rowan, now in San Diego Harbor; while Lieut. S. H. Lawton goes from the Rowan to the Colorado. Mrs. Lawton is at Coronado and Mrs. Stacy Potts, has been making her home with her parents in Vallejo. Lieut. Arthur J. White, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. White have arrived from Washington and have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Joseph A. Biello have taken quarters at the naval hospital.

Rear Admirals Edward B. Barry and Chauncey Thomas, Comdr. Victor Blue, Capt. John M. Gray, and Ensigns Roy L. Stover and A. T. Beauregard made an official call on Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss on Saturday, the Pacific Fleet having dropped anchor in San Francisco Bay after an absence of a month, spent in battle practice. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Capt. Benjamin Tappan and Paymr. Edmund W. Bonaffon took advantage of the fine weather last week for a few days' hunt in the marshes. Lieut. Charles J. S.M.C., who is to play with the Winged V's football team of Vallejo in the great championship game with the Century team of Oakland on Jan. 2. For six years the Winged V's held the amateur championship of California until Dec. 10, when they went down to defeat before the Centuries. Last week P.A. Paymr. John M. Hancock, here for a month's duty in the accounting department, gave the Vallejo team some excellent points on the game as played in the East.

Naval Constr. Lawrence S. Adams arrived in San Francisco a few days ago from Olongapo. Chaplain A. A. McAlister, retired, who has been quite ill at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo, is now convalescent.

The cruiser South Dakota came yesterday to coal for her next cruise. She will return to the harbor to receive the Glacier which has reached San Francisco; the large target rafts she was towing prevented her reaching here for Christmas, but she will come to Mare Island in a few days for the installation of her new ice machine. The tug Navajo, which has been at Santa Barbara, reached the yard yesterday, towing one of the large rafts. She will remain until spring.

The Navy Department has approved the recommendation, made by the Board for Increase of Wages, for an increase of from eight to twenty-four cents per diem in some of the trades here, to go into effect on Jan. 1. The new scale of wages is based on the prevailing scale paid in San Francisco and other nearby cities.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 3, 1911.

Comdr. W. W. Gilmer entertained at an informal luncheon Sunday on the U.S.S. Paducah for Mrs. Gilmer, Admiral and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Marshall and Mrs. Peterson. Comdr. W. B. Fletcher was host at dinner Saturday on the U.S.S. Birmingham. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Admiral and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Woodman, Lieutenants Aserson and Whitlock, U.S.N. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Marshall entertained at dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Gilmer, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Wright, Captain Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. E. Moses.

Mrs. Allen M. Cook entertained her card club in a delightful manner Friday. The basement of Mrs. Cook's home was attractively fitted up in rathskeller style and following the game of bridge a delicious oyster roast was served. Prizes, French gilt baskets, were won by Mrs. Charles E. Eldredge, Mrs. Hugh N. Page and Mrs. Colin McRae. Other guests were Mrs. Page, Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Mrs. William H. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Webster, Mrs. Alexander M. Higgins, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Lily Leigh and Miss Lizzie Freeman. The officers of the U.S.S. Paducah gave a dinner in honor of Miss Evelyn Nelson Hunt, of Washington. Ensign and Mrs. Barnett chaperoned, and others present were Miss Aline Kelly, Miss Mary Wilson and the officers of the ship. A pretty tea was given on the U.S.S. Castine in honor of Miss Hunt. Those present included Mrs. Clarence A. Abele, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Aline Kelly and the officers of the ship.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge entertained Saturday evening at bridge for Comdr. and Mrs. Gilmer, Capt. and Mrs. John Quinby, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Hane, Mrs. Alexander Higgins, Mrs. H. Page, Mrs. Lily Leigh, Colonel Sargent and Mr. Marden. Later the party adjourned to the verandah to welcome in the New Year. Mrs. James P. Parker entertained Thursday at a pretty red luncheon in honor of Mrs. Woodman, guest of her sister, Mrs. William A. Marshall. Those invited to meet Mrs. Woodman were Messdamps W. A. Marshall, L. W. T. Waller, Alfred O.

Reynolds, A. C. Dillingham, Stanford Moses, John P. Patton, William R. DuBose, Charles P. Shaw, Washington Reed, sr., and Charles R. Nash. The ward room officers of the U.S.S. Montana entertained charmingly at dinner Sunday on board the ship. Mrs. Hugh N. Wood chaperoned and those present were Misses Margaret and Lucile Wood, of Old Point; Miss Guenillian Morgan and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, of Hampton. Capt. Harry Newton Cootes, U.S.A.; Mrs. Cootes and little son left yesterday afternoon for Washington, where they will make their future home. Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Pendleton, of Fort Monroe, spent several days this week with Miss Aline Kelly to attend the Day-Old wedding Wednesday evening. Paymr. Walter D. Sharp, U.S.N., spent a few days last week in Petersburg.

TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., Dec. 29, 1910.

Major E. M. Blake has returned from a week's leave spent with his mother and sister in Asheville, N.C., both ladies returning with Major Blake to spend the remainder of the winter here.

The revenue cutter Forward tied up to the lighthouse dock for a week's pistol practice for her officers and men, leaving for her berth at Key West two days before Christmas. The officers accompanying the Forward to Fort Dade were Captain Gamble, Lieutenants Nichols, Weightman and Farewell.

Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake entertained at a Christmas dinner for Lieuts. John O'Neil, Marcellus Thompson, E. E. Bennett and Dr. Albert Eber. Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt spent Christmas with friends in Bradenton.

The Fort Dade baseball team played the St. Petersburg team at St. Petersburg on last Monday, the score resulting 3 to 1 in favor of St. Petersburg. The team was accompanied by the band and by Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke and Lieutenant Thompson.

Miss Lyl Taylor spent Christmas week with her mother in St. Petersburg. Mrs. Clarence A. Stovall and little daughter spent Christmas in St. Petersburg with her mother, Mrs. Bramlet. Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt is spending a week's leave in Tampa.

A number of the enlisted men from Fort Dade attended the Christmas dance at St. Petersburg last Monday. A St. Petersburg paper says of the Christmas baseball game played at St. Petersburg last Monday: "The good team from Fort Dade added to the festive occasion by one of the very best games of the season. Dolly Vaiden, the soldiers' reliable pitcher and the man who has been responsible for so many of the games that the boys have won, did the twirling, while Cliff McMullen was the slab artist for the Saints. Mr. McMullen was in fine form and fanned fourteen of the boys in blue. The large attendance was thoroughly satisfied with the score of 3 to 1, although the game lasted but seven innings. This was due to the delay of the Fort Dade boys in arriving here." The field day at Fort Dade last week resulted in a total of fifty-six points for the 11th Company and twenty-six for the 162d. The events and winners of first places follow: (1) 100 yard dash, Sergeant Vaiden, 11th Co., 11 sec.; (2) shelter tent pitching, Whitlatch and Sutton, 162d Co.; (3) running broad jump, Private Smith, 11th Co., 18 feet 7 1/2 inches; (4) bayonet race, Private White, 11th Co., 1 min. 45 sec.; (5) shotput, Private Summers, 162d Co., 32 feet 1 1/4 inches; (6) relay race, Vaiden, Smith, Callen, Edling, 11th Co., 1 min. 45 sec.; (7) equipment race, Private Siener, 162d Co., 1 min. 29 sec.; (8) running high jump, Sergeant Whitlatch, 11th Co., 4 feet 9 inches; (9) potato race, Sergeant Vaiden, 11th Co., 35.6 sec.; (10) wall scaling, Jones, Kennedy, Ives, Smith, Hensel, Rush, Edling, Le Brain, 23-4.5 sec.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 2, 1911.

A number of delightful dinners were given on Christmas, Lieut. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne and Capt. and Mrs. Cassels and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Higley gave merry dinners. Dinners were given in the evening by Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Browne, jr., 7th Cav. Col. and Mrs. Hoyle had as their dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieutenants Graham, Lewis, Sands, Beard, Sparks, Parker and Magruder.

A number of officers and ladies of the Artillery and Cavalry went around on Christmas morning to see the mess halls, which were all most attractively decorated.

There were receptions by the married school officers in Cavalry Hall, and at Artillery Hall by the bachelors of the 6th Field Artillery. Capt. and Mrs. Williams, 7th Cav., also served egg-nog to their troop to christen the punch bowl the troop had presented them as a wedding present. Later in the day they entertained their friends. Egg-nog was also served at the Officers' Club for the officers and ladies of the post. Monday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Beverly Browne entertained with a reception, when there was a Christmas tree with an appropriate present for each guest. On Tuesday Mrs. Hoyle entertained the Enchir Club, the prize going to Mrs. Nicholson. Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Birnie and Mrs. Freeman.

Col. and Mrs. Kendall gave a most enjoyable dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Hoyle, Captains Westervelt and Humphrey. After dinner all played bridge. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Kendrick gave a bowling party in honor of Mrs. Miller's guests, Miss Coffin and Miss McKinney, others present being Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Shannon, Miss McMahon, Miss Hoyle and Miss Nicholson. Miss Helen Nicholson was awarded the prize for the highest score. A delicious supper was served at Mrs. Kendrick's afterward. The Wednesday Bridge Club met at Col. and Mrs. Kendall's, highest scores being made by Mrs. Kendall and Captain Westervelt.

Mrs. Troup Miller has as her guest her sister, Miss Coffin, of Omaha. Mrs. Miller entertained with a tea in Miss Coffin's honor on Saturday. Miss U. Booth is spending her Christmas vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Booth, 7th Cav. The New Year's Eve hop sorely felt the absence of the hop manager of the Artillery. The dance ended at 11:30 and there was no supper served. One of the hop managers gave a party at his quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. DeRussy Hoyle gave a supper after the hop for about twelve for the purpose of seeing the old year out and the new year in. Lieut. C. M. Leach, 7th Cav., was relieved from duty with his regiment and reported to the commandant, Mounted Service School, for duty.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 2, 1911.

New Year's Day was dull and rainy, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews's charming hospitality was doubly enjoyed by the entire garrison from four until five in the afternoon. Delicious punch and sandwiches were served at the dining room table, which held a great vase of poinsettias in the center. Several out-of-garrison guests motored out at five. In the afternoon the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Rush B. Lincoln was baptized by Chaplain Pruden at the Lincoln quarters.

The New Year's dance, which will probably be our last in this garrison, was held Friday evening. Several dinners preceded the dance, among which was Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion's, for their house guest, Miss Louise Carroll, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews and Chaplain Durrant, 17th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Hay entertained on the same evening for Lieut. Harrison Browne, from Fort Monroe. The courses carried out the scarlet of the Artillery colors most effectively throughout the dinner. Covers were laid for Mrs. Edward Harrison Browne, Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew, Lieutenant Browne and Miss Betty Johnson. The afternoon bridge club met last week at

Mrs. Mathews's home, two tables playing. Mrs. Wright won the club prize, silk hose, and Mrs. Blanchard, the guest prize, a bridge set. Miss Louise Carroll, of Carrolltown, Ky., was a guest of the afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew gave a small dinner on Christmas for Lieutenant Browne, who is spending a week's leave with them and his mother. A miniature Christmas tree with tiny lighted candles surrounded by a wreath of holly and tinsel, held the center of the table. The favors at each place were gayly painted crackers. Covers were laid for Mrs. Browne, Lieutenant Browne and Lieut. and Mrs. Kay.

While driving around the upper loop Saturday morning Lieutenant Gullion's "Jack Frost" overturned a high cart, in front of the Colonel's quarters, throwing out Lieutenant Gullion, Miss Carroll and Mrs. Gullion. Mrs. Gullion was rendered unconscious, striking on her back and head, and suffered from a severe nervous shock. Miss Carroll, their guest, and Lieutenant Gullion were both thrown on the sidewalk, but miraculously escaped severe injuries than a wrenched knee and elbow.

Capt. and Mrs. Harris returned Saturday from a delightful Christmas leave, spent in Colorado, where they went as a surprise to Captain Harris's family. Mr. and Mrs. Gullion, of Carrolltown, Ky., and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Gullion, of Chicago, spent Christmas with Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Gullion.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 3, 1911.

The holiday week has been quite a gay one at Fort Hancock. Thursday Mrs. De Sombre gave a most unique and delightful bridge luncheon. The hostess was attired in a Dutch costume, perfect in every detail from her white cap to her wooden shoes. The table, which was decorated with pumpkins and delicate colored cabbage leaves and yellow tulle, was laden with delicacies of all sorts, everything coming under the head of "Dutch Luncheon." In the afternoon bridge was played and the first prize, a handsome stein, was won by Mrs. Rand, while the consolation, a can of "Dutch Cleanser," went to Mrs. V. B. Moody. The guests were Mrs. White, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. V. B. Moody, Mrs. L. B. Moody, Mrs. Healdy, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. F. H. Smith, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Pelet, Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Mason.

The New Year was ushered in enthusiastically at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Trotter on Saturday night. The guests arrived early in the evening and attached to each tally-card for bridge was a horn or rattle, or some other noise-making instrument. Cards were played until midnight, when supper was served and the prizes awarded amid much excitement and uproar, while each one wished another a happy New Year. Mrs. V. B. Moody was fortunate in winning a picture frame, while Lieut. C. J. Goodier was presented with a framed picture.

Col. and Mrs. White gave a New Year's reception on the afternoon of Jan. 2. All the garrison was present, but the heavy fog prevented the guests from other posts arriving. Those assisting were Mrs. Rand, in black satin with turquoise trimmings; Mrs. De Sombre in black crepe meteor, and Mrs. Feeter in white just. Mrs. White was in black satin with gold trimmings.

Capt. and Mrs. Greig have been spending the New Year's holidays with Captain Greig's family in Lowell, Mass.; Miss Lucile Oughton, of Gulfport, Miss., has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. White. Mr. Dorrence Headley has been spending the holidays with his parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Headley.

A number of the officers and ladies had planned to go to the Bal Masque at Governors Island Monday night, but the fog preventing, an impromptu party was held at the Fort Hancock Club. Bridge was played and a Dutch supper served at the end of the evening. Those in costume were Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Smith as a Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, Mrs. Mason as an Indian Girl and Captain Mason as a Clown.

The Ladies' Card Club met with Mrs. Feeter on Tuesday afternoon. The prize, a brass book rack, was won by Mrs. L. B. Moody. Mrs. Headley has been confined to the house for a week with gripe. Chaplain Headley now has it, but they are both better.

Those returning from holiday leaves this week were Captain Wheeler, Captain Sevier, Lieutenant Jamison and Capt. and Mrs. Lytle. The last having been to Bermuda were delayed in the harbor by the fog on their return.

The watch night services at the post chapel were very largely attended. Among other things illustrated stereopticon views were enjoyed. On Thursday last the funeral of Private Erwin took place from the post gymnasium, attended by all the enlisted men of the post. The floral offerings from his comrades and friends were very numerous and beautiful.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 3, 1911.

On Wednesday evening Lieut. Comdr. Amon Bronson, of the U.S.S. Montana, entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Baker and Mrs. Bradley. Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. George P. Adams gave a most enjoyable oyster roast in the kitchen of the Chamberlin. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Coe, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Conklin, Capt. and Mrs. Gulick, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Hase. Saturday afternoon Mrs. C. E. T. Lull had an informal tea for her house guest, Miss Cochrane. Saturday evening Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave a supper, after the hop. Her guests were the Misses Lucille, Miss Townsley, Lieutenants Clay, Babcock, Jones and Garcia.

Sunday afternoon Col. and Mrs. Townsley held a New Year's reception at their quarters. Being a full dress affair, it was very brilliant. Miss Marion Townsley and Miss Ann Brown Kimberly assisted in receiving. Mrs. James P. Howell served egg-nog and Mrs. I. N. Lewis presided at the punch bowl. Mrs. Kimberly and Miss Helen Kimberly left Sunday evening for a week's visit to Lieut. Allen Kimberly at Fort Howard. Major and Mrs. William B. Smith and children returned to the post on Monday after spending the holidays in Washington with Mrs. Smith's parents.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, 1910.

On the revenue cutter Bear on Sunday night was given an informal dinner party, with the wardroom officers as hosts. Covers were laid for Mrs. Charles M. Nash, Mrs. John Gray, Miss Claire Parmelee, Miss Isabelle Morgan, Miss Jessie Burbeck, Miss Ottola Nesmith, and Messrs. Charles Nash, W. H. Wheeler, John Gray, John Bayless, Curtis and Johnson, of the Bear, and John L. Mar, from the U.S.S. Forward, of Key West.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, in command of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and officers of the U.S.S. Iris, gave a smoker Christmas Eve. The guests included Lieut. Thomas M. De Fries, U.S.A., retired; Ensigns Randolph P. Scudder, Harvey W. McCormack, Seymour E. Holliday, Harry G. Donald and Fred T. Berry, President George Burnham and Secretary Rufus Chouteau, of the Chamber of Commerce, Lieut. Don M. Stewart, N.M.C., Lieut. J. Clyde Hixar, N.M.C.

Capt. Louis S. Chappellear, C.A.C., stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, is visiting in this city. Brig. Gen. Lorenzo W. Cooke, U.S.A., retired, of Lemon Grove, Cal., is a guest at the U.S. Grant Hotel accompanied by Mrs. Cooke.

A recent dinner party at Hotel del Coronado included Major Gen. William S. McCaskey and Mrs. McCaskey and their son, Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 5, 1911.

After a custom of many years, at the officers' hop on New Year's Eve, three minutes before midnight all ceased dancing and stood "at attention" as the lights in the gymnasium were gradually lowered and finally turned off. At the passing of the old year, the taps were sounded, and Miss Quigley, as strokemaker, struck eight bells on a silver bell suspended from the ceiling and daintily ornamented with green and white ribbons. Immediately reveille was sounded and the dance came to a close with "The Star-Spangled Banner." The receiving party were Mrs. Coontz, wife of the commandant, assisted by Comdr. Louis N. Nulton. Mrs. Coontz wore a handsome gray peau de soie gown with cut steel trimmings, and carried violets and orchids. The gymnasium was gaily decorated with Central American colors, while a huge American flag spanned the gymnasium from side to side. A large number of ladies attended the dance and at times during the evening the ballroom was overcrowded.

Mrs. S. J. Brown, wife of the librarian of the Naval Academy, has had a visit to Washington. Mrs. Williams, mother of Midn. Charles McCord, here on a visit to her son for some weeks past, has left for an extended trip to Florida. Mrs. Atkins, wife of Lieut. A. K. Atkins, U.S.N., is visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Nevitt Steele. Asst. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U.S.N., reported for duty to-day at the Naval Academy.

Three recent graduates of the Academy have resigned to follow civil pursuits: Midn. H. R. Fox, St. Louis; William N. Barret, Jr., Oregon; J. E. Sloan, South Carolina.

The official news that all the twenty-six midshipmen who have been ill with typhoid fever are out of danger gives great happiness to everyone, and warm praise is given to Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind, superintendent of the hospital, and his assistants, who have worked with the utmost devotion. Surgeon Von Wedekind has not left the hospital since the first case was brought there. Some of the cases were most serious, due to the fact that midshipmen had concealed their sickness. The annual Army-Navy football game was approaching when the sickness first took hold, and some of the midshipmen who should have been in the hospital held out in order to attend the game. The last midshipman to be taken, and one of the most serious cases, was S. F. Maury, of New Jersey, but he is now out of danger.

Lieut. Fred H. Potetz has been designated head coach of the Naval Academy baseball team for the coming season, the executive committee of the Athletic Association having decided to continue the system of coaching by Academy graduates and college men. This system was begun last season, and while the season was not very satisfactory it is felt that a thorough trial has not been given it. Lieutenant Potetz is also baseball representative of the Association, and it is the first time the duties have been combined with those of coach. Frank Wheaton, the Yale baseball and football player, will assist Lieutenant Potetz. The definite announcement has been made that the Navy and Columbia will row a race here on May 1.

Though the basketball five of Gettysburg College struggled gamely Saturday afternoon and prevented the midshipmen from scoring during the first five minutes of the game, the fast pace and training of the Navy lads began to tell at about the middle of the first period, and the game ended 71 to 13 against the boys from the battlefield college. Fletcher and Leathers put up an especially spirited defense, but it was plain that the visitors were outclassed in all the essentials of the game. Wenzell led the fast footwork of the midshipmen and succeeded in netting the ball thirteen times. He was closely pressed by Douglas, the tall center, who played his first game this season, as he ended the football season something of a cripple. He used his great height to advantage both on the attack and defense. The features of the midshipmen's plays were their speed, team work and aggressiveness. They followed the ball so closely and with such determination that Gettysburg was almost totally unable to get the ball in Navy territory, and secured almost all its scores through very long shots. One of these, by Brumbrough, was the prettiest individual play of the game. The Navy players were all replaced by freshmen in the second half, and a pace was sustained which overwhelmed the visitors. The midshipmen scored thirty points in the first half and forty-one in the second, while the visitors totaled seven and six, respectively.

The schedule of events for January follows: Jan. 4, interclass basketball, first class against second class, at 4 p.m.; 7, Basketball, Navy vs. New York University, 2:30 p.m.; midshipmen's hop at 8 p.m.; 11, Basketball, Navy vs. St. John's College, 4:15 p.m.; interclass basketball, third class vs. fourth class, 4 p.m.; 14, Basketball, Navy vs. University of Pennsylvania, 2:30 p.m.; officer's hop 8 p.m.; 16, Fencing, points won to count in brigade flag competition for the year; foils, first class, first round. 17, Same, second class, first round. 18, Interclass basketball, losers first game vs. losers second game. 19, Brigade flag competition in fencing, third and fourth classes, first round 4 p.m.; 20, Same, first and second classes, second round 5 p.m.; 21, Basketball, Navy vs. Lehigh, 2:30 p.m.; 23, Brigade flag competition, fencing, third and fourth classes, second round 5 p.m.; 24, Same, all four classes, third round 5 p.m.; 25, Basketball championship 4 p.m.; 26, Brigade flag competition, fencing, sabers, canes and dueling swords, first round 4 p.m.; 27, Same, second round 5 p.m.; 28, Midshipmen's hop 5 p.m.; 30, Brigade flag competition, fencing, sabers, canes and dueling swords, third round 5 p.m.

Mrs. James F. Maury, of Morristown, N.J., wife of the treasurer of the New York Cotton Exchange and mother of Midn. S. F. Maury, who is one of the typhoid patients at the naval hospital, is with Mrs. F. H. Rittenow on Murray Hill, pending her son's recovery.

Commo. William H. Beecher on Saturday evening addressed the congregation of Trinity M.E. Church, South, on "The Laymen's Movement" for the presentation of the Gospel to the world. The Commodore gave interesting experiences with the missionaries in foreign lands which occurred while in active duties as a naval officer. He stated that reports of the failure of missionary work, brought back by some naval officers from foreign fields, were due to the fact that these officers came in contact only with the camp followers of the missions, who make hypocritical pretensions for the sake of gain; but which officers never went to church there, nor visited the mission stations to see the real results in progress.

The city of Annapolis called on the Academy authorities Friday morning to assist at an early fire. There is strong suspicion that a firebug is at work in Annapolis, in the frequency of a certain class of fires—outbuildings and uncon-

occupied houses being the property destroyed. The steam fire engine of Annapolis was so much injured in the work of a previous night's fire that it was doubtful if it could stand the strain, so the call was made upon the Academy. The Academy engine and a company of midshipmen were sent out; but the Annapolis firemen had the fire under control when the naval assistance arrived.

Mrs. Walton, widow of Admiral T. O. Walton, and her daughters, Miss Walton and Miss Nancy Walton, will sail Jan. 4 for Europe for an extended tour. Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Nelson are entertaining their son, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nelson. Asst. Surg. R. D. McDowell has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

Col. William L. Pitcher, in command at Fort Sheridan, is visiting his brother, Lieut. Col. John Pitcher, U.S.A., at the latter's home at South River.

The Government, it seems assured, will soon undertake its own dairy for the Naval Academy. The grounds, recently acquired on Greenberry Point, across the Severn, two miles from Annapolis, will be utilized. This farm was purchased to perfect the arrangements for rifle target practice, as possession by others than the Government made dangerous the locality from mischance bullets failing to hit the bulls of the range erected to stop stray shots. This farm has nearly two hundred acres of available grazing lands, level and fertile, and is admirably suited for dairy purposes. The dairy that now furnishes milk to the Academy adjoins the farm. The dairy will be under charge of a scientific dairyman, to be selected by the Agricultural Department, subject to the approval of the naval authorities.

Work is in progress on the stand on the parade ground southeast of Bancroft Hall. The structure will be 420 feet long, 55 1-2 feet wide and about 25 feet high. It is to include seven sections, each with 27 rows, and each section capable of seating 750 people. The structure will be of steel, with wooden seats. The total seating capacity will be 5,680, which includes two rows of movable wooden seats. Beneath the benches will be two separate buildings, containing 140 lockers, with shower baths and all necessary fittings. The cost of the stand will be \$23,000, of which \$17,000 has already been raised.

Ensign Nelson Pickering, U.S.N., has been spending a few days here. Miss Helen Andrews, of Brown University, Providence, R.I., who has been spending the holidays here on a visit to her brother, Midshipman Andrews, has returned to her school. Lieutenant Welshimer, U.S.A., of Fort Totten, N.Y., and Mrs. Welshimer are here visiting Dr. Claude, the father of Mrs. Welshimer.

Lieut. Arthur R. Sutherland, U.S.M.C., reported for duty yesterday. He is a recent graduate from the School of Application, Fort Royal, S.C. Mrs. John Fore Hines, wife of Commandant Hines, U.S.N., entertained her Sunday school class, of the First Presbyterian Church, at her residence, Randall Place, on Tuesday.

James Casey, a present employee at the Naval Academy, has been assigned to the position of custodian of the naval cemetery here, a place made vacant by the death of Dennis Griffin.

Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Surg. D. N. Carpenter, U.S.N., who has been suffering from typhoid fever, has improved. Lieut. Robert E. Jones, U.S.A., who has been visiting Annapolis, has returned to his post, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Midshipman R. W. Russell, of the fourth class, whose home is in Grand Forks, N.D., has resigned from the Naval Academy.

The first class defeated the second class at basketball Wednesday afternoon by the score of 15 to 14, in the first game of the interclass series, to be played at the Naval Academy. The contest was fast from start to finish, and neither team had a lead of more than two goals during the game. The first class took the lead, until nearly the middle of the second half, when the second class men scored a couple of goals that put them in the lead, and it was only at the last minute that the first class won out. The first half ended with the score of 10 to 9 in favor of the first class. Cobb starred for the first class, while Ramsey, Fort and Theiss played the best game for the second class. The teams were: First class, Fletcher, Bullard, Pearly, Cobb, Peterson, Hawley; Second class, Theiss, Corley, Ramsey, Wick, Haggard, Parr, Fort.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1911.

Call to quarters last evening sounded the knell of the holiday season at the post, and was the signal for the resumption of study and academic life. To the men on Christmas leave the days have flown, to those undergoing the ordeal of re-examination the wings of Time have been heavily weighted, while to those who spent the days here which they had hoped to pass elsewhere there was much of interest and enjoyment.

At the hop on Christmas Eve, the Christmas tree, decorated and bearing gifts, was as usual the feature of the evening. Each cadet took his partner to the tree and selected a gift for her. The members of the first class rode in the new hall each morning, and the rides were witnessed by many interested spectators. On Monday Mrs. Rehkopf gave a cadet tea for her guests, the Misses Swift and Clarke. The former is the daughter of Major Swift and is one of the debutantes in Washington society this winter. Mrs. Ruggles poured tea and Mrs. Morey chocolate.

On Wednesday evening the cadets and their friends enjoyed another dance, at which the guests were received by Mrs. Clifford Jones and Cadet Surles. There was a band concert on Thursday evening, and again, in the gymnasium, in connection with the following program:

Concert music; 2, wrestling, lightweight class, Wall, '11, vs. Rader, '11; 3, concert music; 4, boxing bout, Kenard, '14, vs. Rowley, '13; 5, music; 6, wrestling, middleweight class, McKinney, '11, vs. Richards, '11; 7, music; 8, boxing bout, Brown, G.L., '12, vs. Crawford, '13; 9, music; 10, wrestling, heavyweight class, Franke, '11, vs. Christian, '11; 11, music; 12, boxing, McLaurin, '11, vs. Homer, '11; 13, music; basketball, E and F Companies, first half; 14, music and wrestling during intermission; 15, basketball, second half.

On New Year's Day the mess hall dinner was of the usual holiday excellence, and was enlivened by toasts, etc.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. John Bigelow invited a number of the officers and ladies of the post to drink egg-nog at her cottage at Highland Falls. The guests at the hop on New Year's Eve were received by Mrs. Bethel and Cadet Finch. Mrs. Pillsbury had as guests for the New Year hop the Misses Cunningham, of San Francisco. Mrs. Keefer's guests were Miss Crosby, daughter of Major Crosby, Med. Corps, and Miss Bailey, of Tacoma. The Misses Harvard are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Barry. Mr. Richardson has as his guests his mother and sister. Miss Devol, daughter of Lieut.

Col. C. A. Devol, Q.M.D., stationed in Panama, has been the guest of Mrs. Riggs since Dec. 18 and was among those present at the hop on New Year's Eve, as were also the Misses Swift and Clarke, guests of Mrs. Rehkopf, and the Misses Raeburn and Kelton, guests of Mrs. Ruggles.

Egg-nog was served at noon at the officers' mess on New Year's Day, to which the officers and ladies of the post were invited.

Gen. and Mrs. Barry recalled their invitations for a reception from noon until 1 o'clock on Monday, owing to the death of Mrs. Barry's mother.

Mrs. Ruggles gave a cadet tea on New Year's Day for her guests, Miss Raeburn and Miss Kelton. Mrs. Morey served tea, Mrs. Rehkopf coffee and Mrs. Keefer fruit punch.

Col. and Mrs. Sibley entertained the officers of the Tactical Department and their wives at luncheon on New Year's Day. Mrs. Sibley gave a cadet tea for her niece, Miss Virginia Webster, on Monday.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29, 1910.

Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, wife of Major Buck, Med. Corps, entertained Friday at an informal tea in the Palm Court of the Palace Hotel, with Madame Tetrassini as the guest of honor. Among Mrs. Buck's guests were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. John S. Merrill, Major Buck, Mrs. J. de Barth Shorb.

The cruises West Virginia, California, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Dakota returned to the harbor Friday from the lower coast, under the command of Rear Admiral E. B. Barry. The West Virginia has just won the fleet championship in baseball. The team was coached and trained by Midshipman Train and Chief Yeoman Donahue. Lieutenant Commander Phelen, who has been on sick leave, has rejoined the fleet.

Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., on sick report for some time as a result of a polo accident, has returned to duty. Major W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., in charge of the Yosemite National Park, has arrived and will spend a larger part of a two months' leave here. He says that the charges made against him by Thomas H. Carter, a contractor, are ridiculous. The Carter and McCaully firm charge Major Forsyth with unjust discrimination in awarding contracts for road building. Special Agent Dixon made an investigation and this report has been forwarded to Washington for action.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, department commander, accompanied by Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, coast defense officer, paid a formal visit to Admirals Barry and Thomas on board the Pacific Fleet Saturday. Lieut. Col. William H. Corbuser, U.S.A., retired, has arrived in the city for an indefinite stay. His address is, care of the Hotel Anadale, Oakland. Capt. William L. Reed, 8th Inf., is on a short leave at the Fairmont. Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, Med. Corps, returned Saturday from Fort D. A. Russell. Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 10th Cav., who has been on temporary duty at this post, has joined his command at Fort Ethan Allen. Admiral Barry and the officers of the Pacific Fleet paid a formal visit to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss Saturday. Later in the day the fleet's officers called on the officers of this post, where they were entertained in the club rooms.

Chaplain G. H. Jones, C.A.C., assisted by the ladies of the post, gave an entertainment and Christmas tree to 250 children of officers, enlisted men and employees at the club rooms of the post Saturday evening. Every child was given a present in addition to candy, fruits and nuts. The 3d Artillery band played.

Capt. William Read, 8th Inf., Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C. and Capt. Edward McIntyre were among guests at a formal dinner given by Mrs. James Farrell Friday. Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck were also present. Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, acting adjutant of the post, gave an old-time Christmas party to the officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry at his quarters Saturday night. There was a Santa Claus, as well as a Christmas tree, and presents were distributed from the tree to all the guests. Veterinarian Nickolds, 1st Cav., and Lieut. G. L. Wertenberker, C.A.C., on sick report during the week, were able to take part in Christmas festivities. Lieut. Robert Morrison, 30th Inf., is spending the holidays with friends at San Diego.

Many athletic stunts were pulled off by the sailors of the Cruiser Fleet Christmas morning before dinner. The boat racing, boxing, basketball, and three-legged races potato races were enjoyed by many spectators. The Pennsylvania's star event was a boxing event between Fireman Weyer and Boatwain's Mate Christenson. The latter was knocked out in the second round. The various divisions of the fleet took part in a one-mile boat race, which was won by the third division of the Maryland, under Coxswain Foster.

Aboard ship the following menu: Dill pickles, olives; oysters, consommé; baked white fish, sauce imperial; broiled tenderloin of beef, mushroom sauce; roast young turkey, cranberry sauce; green peas, creamed potatoes, asparagus on toast, Waldorf salad; peach and mince pie, assorted cakes, ice cream, fruits, nuts, cheese and black coffee.

Cos. M. and I. 30th Inf., stationed at Fort Mason, enjoyed an exceptionally busy Christmas. Amid the decorations of Cos. M's dining room was a Christmas tree, having presents for all the officers and men of the post. Captain Bond, Lieutenants Ward and Butler, the company officers, dined with the men. Captain Bond later presented the gifts from the tree. The presence of Lieutenant Ward with the company was a delight to the men, as it was his first appearance with his command after being confined to the hospital for three months as a result of an accident which caused the loss of a leg. He was the recipient of many presents from the men. A three-fold menu was prepared, bearing a picture of the company, a company roster and a delightful menu. The decorations and menu of Co. I were a credit to the spirit of the organization. The organizations were visited by General Bliss, department commander, and his family, the commanding officer and his family and all the officers and their families of the post.

Lieuts. G. E. M. Kelly and Philip H. Bagby, 30th Inf., were hosts Wednesday evening at a theater party in compliment to Miss Wuest, sister to Lieutenant Wuest, who is spending the winter in the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn received their friends informally Christmas afternoon. Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, wife of Major Buck, Med. Corps, gave her third skating party Tuesday evening at the Dreamland rink. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. J. de Barth Shorb, Mrs. E. J. McKutcheon, Mrs. Downey Harvey, Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, Mrs. Jesse Bowie Detrick, Mrs. James King Steele, Mrs. George H. Mendenhall, Mrs. Robert Chester Fonte and Mrs. James Otis. The dance given by the Army and Navy Club Wednesday evening was most enjoyable. The attendance was larger and the spirit of the holiday prevailed and which caused the loss of a leg. He was the recipient of many presents from the men. A three-fold menu was prepared, bearing a picture of the company, a company roster and a delightful menu. The decorations and menu of Co. I were a credit to the spirit of the organization. The organizations were visited by General Bliss, department commander, and his family, the commanding officer and his family and all the officers and their families of the post.

Mdn. and Mrs. Allan Olsen have returned from a short honeymoon and are stopping at the Fairmont. They will take apartments in the city for a month before going to their station.

Private Jeremiah Miller, of the Field Artillery of this garrison, met his death on the night of the 25th by falling over a three-hundred-foot cliff. His body was found the next morning. The members of the 38th Co. Coast Art., entertained Christmas day at an unique and well arranged dinner. An excellent musical and vaudeville program was rendered. A novel feature was the printing of the program and menu on a prettily designed napkin. Q.M. Sergeant Westfall has been the recipient of many compliments for his splendid management.

Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, 27th Inf., has been discharged from the hospital and granted a month's leave.

Lieut. C. F. Stewart, P.A., is registered at department headquarters, awaiting the sailing of the next transport to the Philippines. Major Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., has been spending a few days in the post, en route to the Staff College at Leavenworth. The regimental spirit shown by the 30th Infantry during the holidays has been delightful. Officers and men have consolidated their efforts to enjoy the vacation together. The basketball game between the 1st and 2d Battalions Dec. 26 in the gymnasium was hotly contested and won by the 1st Battalion. Baseball between the two battalions Dec. 27 was exciting. The 2d Battalion covered the defeat of the

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day before by winning by five to two. On the evening of the 27th the entire regiment attended the Alcazar Theater, where "Brewster's Millions" was presented, and the regimental band occupied the orchestra pit. The officers and their families and guests occupied the boxes and six hundred enlisted men of the regiment, all in full dress uniform, occupied the first floor. It was decidedly an Army night and soldier spirit ran high, from the leading lady to lowest ranking recruit. At the close of the performance the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the curtain went up and the entire theatrical company came to the footlights to give three spirited cheers to the "13th U.S. Infantry." After the performance many dinners were given. The boxing tournament on the 28th was a great success and largely attended. The swimming tournament at the Lourline Baths on the 29th was equally enjoyed. To-morrow the non-commissioned officers of the regiment will make a trip about the bay, serenading and visiting the Battleship Fleet, which is anchored here at present.

CHRISTMAS "SMOKER" AT FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 30, 1910.

A Christmas night celebration was held in the barracks of Co. F, 26th Inf., at Fort Brady, Mich., in the form of one of its celebrated "smokers." The dining room was most tastefully decorated with hanging festoons, red Liberty bells, large garrison flags, post flags and cedar trees artistically arranged. The stage caused many admiring remarks from the officers and ladies of the post who visited the company in the morning. It was canvas covered, with five footlights and reflectors, the outside covered on three sides to the floor with red satin-sheen cloth. Between the footlights were placed small cedar branches. Two stacks of rifles occupied the two corners, draped with an Army trumpet, signal flags and a snare drum. The battalion colors, a large silk national flag, stood upright from one stack. Overhead hung two immense Chinese lanterns used by Captain Knox when on duty with the Legation Guard at Peking, China, and setting forth on them his name, rank and residence in large Chinese characters. A large tungsten light also hung from the ceiling. A piano, tastefully draped and banked with cedars, occupied the rear of the stage. Beginning at 7 o'clock the following most enjoyable program was rendered, by members of Co. F unless otherwise noted:

Remarks of welcome by Capt. George H. Knox, 26th Inf., commanding Co. F, and presenting a request from the men assembled to hear from the commanding officer, Major L. L. Durfee, 26th Inf., who was greeted with great applause and three rousing cheers, which were repeated at the conclusion of his remarks.

Musical selection, "Soldiers' Joy," by the "Big Six" (Co. F) orchestra. Corporal Springer, Privates Jackson, Marshall, McClanahan, Drabick, Brill, Herd, Harwick and Wilson. This orchestra was a complete surprise to the company and its guests, and brought forth great applause with its snappy renditions. Song, "Colleen Bawn," Private Herd; although suffering from a severe cold the singer rendered it well. Recitation, "The Miracle," Private Kittman; a humorous bit of elocution, well given.

Boxing bout, Privates Vainovich vs. Konich; two fast, husky welterweights with action from start to finish. Recitation, "The Man in the Khaki Coat," Private Price; a fine touch of Army sentiment, well rendered. Song, "Where the Suwannee River Flows," Private Coss; artistically rendered in a fine tenor voice. Recitation, "The Uniform We Wear," by Captain Knox; a jolt to "the smart, myopic swashers of this country, grand and free."

Boxing bout, Privates Wade vs. Kleinman; a fast, scientific, lightweight go of keen interest. Song, "Taps," Artillery Kenna; a popular singer with a song fitting the occasion and well sung. Talk on "The Old Army," Q.M. Sergt. Preston Savage; experiences of twenty-four years in the Service, by a man who holds a gold medal as the greatest rifle shot, at one time, in the U.S. Army; a most interesting and instructive talk, greatly enjoyed. Boxing bout, Privates Koch vs. Coons; an unsentimental go, but full of fun and laughter.

During the intermission for supper a fine spread was laid out: sliced ham, bologna, sliced pork, hard-boiled eggs, butter and buns, crackers and pretzels, dill pickles, cheese, celery, layer cakes, pies and apples.

Song, "Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl," by Private Burke; grotesquely dressed as a "working girl" Burke made a great hit. Boxing bout, Privates Cook vs. Schweiser; a thoroughly humorous bout with Schweiser having a shade the better; Coons was chairman of the "Beer and Smokes" committee and his close attention to his duties had impaired somewhat his usual good form. Song in duet, "Casey Jones," Corporals Springer and Burnsides; well rendered and enjoyed. Song, "You're in the Right Church, but in the Wrong Pew," Private Connor, Co. G, by request; great hit; for encore he gave a "buck-and-wing" dance that was excellent.

Gretings to Co. F and friends by Mr. R. Ballingsinger, a civilian guest, formerly a corporal in Co. F. Musical selection, Gelsa dance, Privates Marshall and Herd (violin and banjo), accompanied by bass drum cymbals by Private Harwick; an excellent selection that carried many back in memory to the Flowery Kingdom. Song, "A Letter from Home," Private Burke; a touch of Army sentiment rendered in excellent manner and voice. Musical selection in duet, Corporal Springer and Private McClanahan, with piano accompaniment; a talented pair of month-organ artists.

Battle royal, Privates Rosecrans, Lemon, Smith and McCarthy; a hilariously funny finish of the evening's program,

with McCarthy a plucky, hard fighting winner; over 100 men crowded to the ropes to cheer on their favorite.

Throughout the program beer was freely served among the men, together with ginger ale, cigars and "the makin'." While Robert Taylor (colored), hired for the occasion, filled in spaces between events with his ragtime renditions on the piano.

Fourteen officers in dress uniform attended the affair, headed by the post commander, and including Capt. P. Patterson, Michigan National Guard, state inspector of rifle practice; Capt. Charles D. Matthews, Lieutenants Parnell and Adams, Co. M, M.N.G.; Mr. Mathew Renshaw, superintendent of traffic and freight, D.S.S. & A.R.R., and other civilian guests, friends of the officers and men.

Of the sixty-one men in Co. F, fifty-one were actively engaged in helping in this "smoker," and took a great pride and vital interest in its success. These affairs are of great benefit to the men, keeping them home nights to enjoy the music of their comrades and join in the choruses. There have been but three summary courts-martial in the company since last August, although a number of punishments for minor offenses. These "smokers" and the bond of good fellowship established thereby give the "drunks," when one appears, to understand that the rich man's voyage through the eye of a needle was easy compared to their getting back into Co. F if they fail in the proper performance of their duties. Letters received here from friends in the Service tell us that they are beginning to try out these "smoker" programs in the companies, and that they enable officers to get in touch with and understand their men better; that the men are beginning to take an interest and stay home; that there are beginning to show less "drunks" and fewer absentees, and that there is cleaner, better work.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

New York Harbor, Jan. 4, 1911.

The usual New Year's calls were made on Monday. The entire personnel of the staff and line officers at 10:30 called upon the commanding general, who received with Mrs. Grant, assisted by Mrs. Charles W. Fenton and his aides-de-camp. Calls were then made upon the Post Commander and Mrs. Bailey and upon all the officers' families generally throughout the garrison. The officers from Fort Wood, who always call officially upon the department commander on New Year's day, were unable to come because of the dense fog that prevailed. The General Otis made only one trip between nine a.m. and five p.m., but trips were renewed late in the afternoon, so that guests to the masquerade ball from the city were not prevented from attending.

The annual masquerade, held on Monday night, was a very pleasant and successful affair. The necessary change of date from New Year's Eve to Jan. 2 deprived it of the element of joyous festivity that generally prevails, but in all other respects it was equal to those of other years. The ballroom of Corbin Hall and adjoining rooms and stairways were decorated most tastefully by the committee in charge, and electric lights at the entrance and in the hall made a fine display. Those receiving were Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Mrs. George Andrews and Major Gordon G. Heiner. The orchestra of the 29th Infantry band, behind a screen of cedar trees, played excellently a well selected arrangement of dances. Supper was served by Mazzetti about midnight and dancing was continued till half-past one.

Among those in costumes were Col. I. W. Littell, red domino; Miss Julia Littell, Pierrette; Miss Barrett, black and white; Mary Littell, pink domino; Mr. G. Barrett, Little Western dudu; Miss Moulton, Japanese costume; Miss Dorothy Cronk-hite, gypsy; Mrs. Briant H. Wells, a Chinese lady; Miss Margaret Schofield, Pierrette; Mr. Hubert Harmon, ballet girl; Mr. Merritt Swift, sailor; Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, Roman peasant; Miss Natalie Chase, Spanish girl; Mr. Walter Jones, Uncle Sam; Mr. Robert H. Allen, Pierrette; Mr. C. B. Buckner, Masters Percy and Murray Black and Ned Young, ladies' dominoes; Mrs. James N. Allison, Egyptian lady; Miss Marion Allison, a rose; Mr. Philip Allison, cadet; Master Malcolm Allison, Ku Klux Klan; Master Stanton Allison, Japanese fisher; Miss Dorothy Mills, April Fool; Miss Catherine Mills, Miss Nagasaki; Miss Humphrey, Dolly Varden; Mr. Humphrey, cadet; Miss Brown, ballet girl; Miss Sprague, Egyptian; Mr. Culver Mitchell, sailor; Mr. C. B. Buckner, Pierrot; Miss Jean Allison, Night; Miss Frances Judson, peasant girl; Miss Alice Judson, Carmen; Miss Gordon, Marie Antoinette; Miss Gladys Edgerton, Little Sister of the Snow; Mr. Carl Griffin, domino; Lieut. Charles W. Mason, jr., nurse maid; Mrs. C. W. Mason, Japanese lady; Miss Renwick and Miss Parke, maids; Mr. George A. Lynch, Japanese lady; Lieut. Townsend Whelen, widower; Mr. Whelen, nurse; Capt. Charles H. Paine, gentleman of the Colonial period; Mrs. Susan S. Paine, month of May; Lieut. Jacob H. Rudolph, Russian moujik; Capt. Frederick W. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, cowboy and cowgirl; Lieut. H. H. Arnold, Western ranchman; Mrs. Fowler, German peasant, and Miss Wilder, Diana's attendant.

Among the guests not in costume were Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, Lieut. James L. Walsh and Capt. Henry J. Hatch, from Sandy Hook; Lieuts. Charles A. Eaton and Clair W. Baird from Fort Wadsworth, and Lieutenant Smith, 9th C.A.C., N.Y.; Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine, Dr. Dean, U.S.N., the Misses Whitney, Miss Martin, the Misses Havard, Miss Stella Dunne and Miss Gatchell. Mrs. I. W. Littell gave a hop supper for the young people on the evening of Dec. 30. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant opened the Eleventh International Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace on the evening of Dec. 31. A number of officers and ladies of the post were present by invitation of the management. Among visitors on the post since Christmas have been Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Ithaca, N.Y., at their daughter, Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer's, New York Arsenal; the Misses Havard, of Fairfield, at Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith's.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, of New York, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture Jan. 4 at the Officers' Club on "Hunting Safari in British East Africa and Uganda," with a short description of the tsetse fly and the sleeping sickness. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views from photographs taken by Dr. Seaman.

The Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men gave a "hard times ball" on the evening of the 29th. Fines were imposed upon any who came in proper attire and prizes were awarded to the couple who presented the most poverty-stricken appearance. Three officers of the garrison acted as judges, and after the grand march announced that they were unable to discriminate between the good points of two couples, viz., Corp. and Mrs. Derrick and Corporal Wagner, 29th Infantry band, and Mrs. Jesse Jackson, who accordingly drew lots, resulting in favor of Mrs. Derrick and Corporal Wagner. A supper was served during the evening to the two hundred persons present.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., Jan. 3, 1911.

Nineteen hundred and eleven "came in like a lamb" at Fort Williams. The only living resident who ever saw a more glorious, balmy springlike New Year's day in Maine was an old fellow from South Portland, who is 102 years old. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb received all the post and district officers at their quarters at eleven in the morning. Egg-nog was served and many were the toasts for another year's happiness and sincere wishes that all serve another year in Fort Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow received at eleven-thirty in their new quarters. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the egg-nog brewed by Mrs. Glasgow and wished her "all the joy that she could wish." Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard also left out the latching and here the merry-making ended, for there were many dinner engagements at two p.m. to prepare for. Although Mrs. Hubbard is from Maine, she certainly does know how to make a real old-fashioned Southern egg-nog.

Capt. and Mrs. Breckham received on Christmas with a special "Kentucky" brew of Captain Breckham's. Kentucky is Captain Breckham's native birth. Capt. Frederick Johnston entertained Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Newcomb, Capt. and

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Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Capt. and Mrs. Beckham at dinner on New Year's Day. Mr. Frank B. Findley, brother of Mrs. H. E. Cloke, has been visiting the Clokes for a few days.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William E. Craigill are deeply grieved over the illness of their youngest child, Katherine, who is stricken with scarlet fever. They are occupying a set of quarters at Fort Preble. Lieutenant Frazer has returned after a week's leave. Lieut. Paul Herman spent a week's leave with his mother in Baltimore, Md.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 4, 1911.

Lieut. J. H. Hood, O.A.C., stationed at Fort Monroe, was the guest of Lieut. J. B. Brabson last Wednesday. Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, also stationed at Fort Monroe, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Q.M. Dept. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt entertained informally Wednesday evening. Among their guests were Captain Lindsey, Mrs. Reilly, Capt. and Mrs. Whiteside, Miss Clarke and Lieutenant Russell.

Mrs. Leonard Wood had about forty-five young boys and girls as her guests at the exhibition drill last Friday afternoon. After the drill the young people went to Mrs. Wood's and danced for several hours. The party was given for Mrs. Wood's son, who was home for his Christmas holidays. Lieutenants Stewart, Hopkins and Barnett were hosts at tea on Friday afternoon. Among their guests were Miss Gordon, the Misses Wright, Miss Keogh and Miss Bayne, all from Washington.

Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz were dinner hosts on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Major and Mrs. Berry. Lieut. R. F. Tate spent the week-end at Hampton, Va. Lieut. W. L. Shepherd left Saturday to join Mrs. Shepherd and small daughter at Hampton. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd will go to Florida Mrs. Shepherd for the winter and Lieutenant Shepherd to spend a month's leave. Miss Tate spent several days at Fort McHenry.

All the officers and ladies met the club New Year's morning at an egg-nog party. Mr. Seagraves, brother of Lieutenant Seagraves, spent several days here during his vacation from the University of Pennsylvania. Captain Barnhardt's brother was also a guest on the post New Year's Day. Lieut. John Lund returned from the Walter Reed Hospital last Thursday and is rapidly convalescing. Lieut. W. C. Tremaine has returned to the post after spending a short leave with his family in Dover, Del. Miss Loretta Clarke, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whiteside the past ten days, left for her home Monday.

Gen. and Mrs. Wood were not "at home" Monday, but Mrs. Wood received Mr. Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War. Gen. and Mrs. Wood were among those attending a luncheon of seventy-two guests given by Major W. E. Horton at Chevy Chase on New Year's Day. All the officers in a body called on the commanding officer, Col. J. Garrard. Monday morning before leaving for Washington to make the usual New Year round of calls, starting at the White House. On Monday afternoon all the ladies in the post were guests of Mrs. Garrard at an egg-nog party.

At a meeting yesterday the club officers were elected. As Colonel Garrard declined the office, Major F. S. Foltz was elected president, Major Lucien Berry chosen as vice-president, Mr. Barnes secretary and treasurer and Captains Payne and Bailey and Lieutenant Foster the house committee.

Dr. Daniel Maguire, M.R.C., who spent his Christmas vacation here, has returned to Washington. Capt. J. A. Moss, 24th Inf., was the guest of Capt. Warren Dean yesterday.

The informal dances are to be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Jan. 27 and Feb. 24 have been chosen for the formal hops and each officer has been limited to five invitations for these hops.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., Jan. 3, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett and children left Fort Andrews on Wednesday for Boston, sailing Thursday on the Devonian, Leyland Line, for Wales. Captain Bartlett will return in six weeks, and will return to Wales next September. Mrs. Bartlett and children remaining abroad for a year. Lieut. and Mrs. Perry Gallup, of Fort Strong, entertained with a bowling party on Wednesday evening complimentary to their house guests and the officers and ladies of that garrison. Lieut. William Wilson entertained Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton at supper on Sunday. Miss Nelchen Sievers was the guest of Miss Gladys and Miss Mabel Gatchell on Friday. Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway, of Fort Andrews, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James Lyon, of Fort Banks, this week.

Mrs. W. E. Stearns and daughter, of Newark, N.J., have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George Hawes, of Fort Warren, this week. Mr. Richard Anderson left Fort Strong, where he has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Gatchell during the Christmas week, for West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lincoln returned to Fort Banks this week from an enjoyable ten days' leave spent with relatives in the South. Miss Natalie Gatewood and Miss Marie Long were among the guests at a large and charming card party given by Miss May Bacon for her house guest, Miss Hodges, of Michigan. Lieut. and Mrs. Forrest E. Williford, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Russell Reeder, of Fort Andrews, left Saturday for West Point. Miss Nelchen Sievers, of Fort Warren, left Monday for Roxbury.

Major and Mrs. George W. Gatchell and Mr. Oscar Gatchell, of Fort Strong, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carpenter, of Boston. Mr. Charles Long and Mr. Frank Long were guests of Lieut. William P. Wilson at dinner on Thursday. Mr. Herbert Masters and Mrs. Masters, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Virginia Clark, of Fort Warren, left this week for their homes. Mrs. Gallup, Miss Helen Gallup and Mr. Alden Gallup, of Fort Strong, spent the week-end in Springfield. Lieut. William C. Keenig left Fort Warren on Saturday for Baltimore and will return next week, accompanied by his wife and daughter, who have been "guests of Mrs. Keenig's mother, Mrs. McCoy, for several weeks. Mr. Marshall has returned to Fort Strong from New York city, where he has been the guest of his father and mother during the Christmas holidays.

Miss Natalie Gatewood and Miss Marie Long were guests of Major and Mrs. Gatchell on Thursday evening. Mrs. H. A. Sawyer, of Amesbury, Mass., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George Hawes, of Fort Warren, on Wednesday. Mrs. Mildred Pierce and Mr. Robert Allee, of Fort Andrews, were guests of Mrs. Charles Harria, of Newton, on Wednes-

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day. Mrs. White, of Newton, was the guest of Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Warren, on Thursday.

Thursday Dr. Charles Donlan and Miss Etta Donlan entertained in a most elaborate and delightful fashion with a dinner complimentary to Mr. Oscar Gatchell and Mr. R. E. Anderson, of West Point. The color scheme was Artillery red and the rooms were beautifully decorated with scarlet flowers. The guests were Major and Mrs. George Gatchell, Mr. Oscar Gatchell, Mr. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. James Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, Mrs. Gallup, Mrs. Tattersall, Miss Helen Gallup, Mr. Alden Gallup, Miss Marie Long, Miss Natalie Gatewood, Dr. Sherwood and Lieut. Guy B. Lawerson.

Lieut. Fordyce Perego has returned to Fort Strong from Chicago, where he was the guest of relatives during the Christmas holidays. Lieut. George Norton takes his examination for the Ordnance Department next week. Miss Natalie Gatewood, the guest of Miss Marie Long, of Fort Revere, for the past two weeks, returned to Simmons College Monday. Lieut. Guy B. Lawerson left Fort Strong for a short leave to be spent in New York city. Mr. Oscar Gatchell and Mr. Snow, of West Point, attended a dance given in Malden on Friday evening. Miss Gladys and Miss Mabel Gatchell left Fort Strong on Monday, returning to the Quincy Manson School.

On Jan. 20 the largest military banquet of the year will be given in Boston by the Coast Artillery Militia of Massachusetts in honor of the officers of the U.S. Army stationed near this city. Other guests are Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkite and Lieut. Col. Charles Bailey, all of the C.A.C., U.S.A.

A decided change has been made in schedule of the target practice at the Boston Harbor forts for the season of 1911. Instead of having a spring practice all the firing will be done in the autumn, a week intervening at each post between the days the batteries are fired. The Militia of Massachusetts will go into camp at the U.S.A. forts on July 16.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 3, 1911.

Major E. W. Howe, 27th Inf., left Friday for Washington to be examined by a retiring board.

The last formal hop of 1910 was quite the most pleasant one and well attended. Major and Mrs. Chatfield and Major and Mrs. McDonald received the guests. Preceding the hop Major and Mrs. McDonald gave a dinner of twelve covers in honor of their visiting relatives, Mr. Murphy, his son, Dan, and Miss Leila McDonald. Miss Anna Moffet also entertained a party from Highland Park for the dance. Her guests were the Misses Van Riper and their guest, Miss Jessie Morse; Miss Anderson, Miss Harbaugh, and the Messrs. Brooke, Moffet, Fessenden, Van Riper, Brandt, Darby, Williams and Wallace.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Gregg are spending a month with relatives in and near Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Mount and young son went to Kansas City over New Year's to visit Dr. Mount's parents.

Miss Mae McCabe, of St. Louis, spent the week-end with Mrs. McNamee, who entertained for her New Year's Eve with a young people's party to watch the old year out. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst, Mr. Murphy, Captains Murphy and Parrott, Lieutenants Stevens and Langwell, Mr. Van Riper and Mr. Fessenden, of Highland Park; Mr. Norman Smith and the Misses Howe, Bishop, Smythe, Moffet, Bailey, Tarleton, McDonald and Abbott. The card club met last Thursday with Mrs. Scott, and the monthly prizes were awarded to Mrs. Sneed and Mrs. Mount.

News has been received here of the death, in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 28, of Mr. R. B. Going, father of Lieut. R. B. Going, 15th Cav. Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., recently relieved from recruiting detail at Evansville, Ind., passed through here last week en route to his station at Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. McDonald's brother, Mr. Murphy, left Tuesday for his home in Texas, and his son, Dan, returned to the Chicago Polytechnic. Miss Anna Moffet went back Monday to the University of Chicago. Lieut. S. M. Rumbough returned from leave spent with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. D. J. Rumbough, at Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. G. W. Maddox also is in the post again. Major J. B. McDonald, 15th Cav., leaves Jan. 5 for a ten weeks' course of instruction at Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Moffet was entertained last Thursday in Chicago by Miss Alice Crawley, of Perley avenue, who gave a card party for several of the season's debutantes.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 31, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary on Dec. 27 with a most delightful party. The affair was a surprise to Mrs. Sharpe, arranged by Colonel Sharpe, the guests being all the ladies and officers of the garrison. The day was also the eighty-third birthday anniversary of Mrs. Sharpe's mother, Mrs. Richardson. The regimental band played throughout the afternoon, which was also greatly enjoyed.

Brig. Gen. James E. Macklin, U.S.A., retired, and wife, of Los Angeles, Cal., were visitors in the city the early part of the week to meet their son, Edgar A. Macklin, who joined them here from his home in Arkadelphia, Ark. Major Robert B. Grubbs, Med. Corps, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Grubbs and the latter's mother, Mrs. Egan, arrived last week from Fort McIntosh, relieving Capt. Samuel De Loffre, post surgeon. Lieut. James C. Dougherty, M.R.C., has gone to New York to enjoy a two months' leave.

Suit was recently filed in the El Paso courts to try title to 640 acres of the present reservation. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, the commanding officer, is the defendant as the government's representative, being in command of the post. The state of Texas has a law limitation of seven years and the present post was built in 1894 and 1895 by the present assistant quartermaster general, George Runlen, the site being given to the government by citizens of El Paso, who look on the suit as a blackmailing scheme.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel De Loffre and the latter's sister, Miss Allie Heard, left last week for San Francisco, from where they sail Jan. 5 for the Philippines, their new station. Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., who has been on detached service at the Agricultural College of Mississippi, is expected to join here soon. Major P. P. Hammett, U.S.M.C., is a visitor in El Paso.

The children of the garrison had a delightful Christmas cantata, under the direction of Mrs. Majewski and Chaplain Sutherland. Lieut. Roy H. Coles represented Santa Claus to the great enjoyment of the children, and the other characters were well taken as follows: Head Scholar, Zora Howell; Plum Pudding, Grace Howell; Candy Cane, Loney Elebook; Pumpkin Pie, Voss Howell; Christmas Cake, Aileen Douglas; Jack-in-the-Box, Jack Olin; Christmas Landle, Carl Howell; Christmas Tree, Lucile Douglas; Mistletoe, Fannie

Overstreet; Holly, Mary Elebook. There were also the Doll's Christmas, the Brownies and Jeff and Mutt.

Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav., was a visitor in El Paso last week. Christmas passed very pleasantly at the post. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley entertained with a charming dinner. The bachelor officers were entertained in El Paso, the enlisted men had a splendid dinner and the atmosphere was filled with the spirit of Christmas cheer.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 2, 1911.

Mrs. William Hardee has arrived from New Orleans, La., to be the guest for fortnight of Capt. and Mrs. William T. Littlebrant. Pay Dir. and Mrs. C. W. Littlefield, U.S.N., have returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. Armour, of Chicago. They are now living in Kansas City, Mo.

The date for the sailing of the 18th Infantry from San Francisco to the Philippines has been fixed for April 5.

Lieut. A. L. Briggs, 29th Inf., is the guest of friends here. He brought forty-two military prisoners here from Fort Jay, N.Y. Lieut. O. S. Albright, 15th Inf., will leave Jan. 1 for a month's visit with relatives, previous to his departure for the Philippines. Mrs. Barth, wife of Major Charles H. Barth, will sail for the Philippines in January to join Major Barth. Mrs. Barth and two sons have been the guests for several weeks of her mother and brother, Mrs. G. M. Bittman and Mr. E. E. Bittman, of the city. Mrs. Barth will be accompanied by her son, Charles; while Bittman Barth will remain with his grandmother and will attend school in the city. Capt. and Mrs. Grote are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Griselli, of Cleveland, O. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Field, and Mr. Harold Young, son of Lieut. Col. G. S. Young, 21st Inf., of Denver, Colo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ASHBURN.—Born at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1910, to the wife of Major P. M. Ashburn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

CHALKER.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. Lloyd T. Chalker, U.S.R.C.S., a daughter, granddaughter of Captain of Engineers J. H. Chalker, U.S. R.C.S.

McNAIR.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 31, 1910, to Major and Mrs. W. S. McNair, 2d U.S. Field Art., a daughter, Norma Bestor.

PALMER.—Born at Palmer Farm, Northern Illinois, 1910, a daughter, Jane, to the wife of Mr. Ned Palmer, and granddaughter of the late Major George H. Palmer, U.S.A., who died April 7, 1910.

STEWART.—Born to the wife of Capt. William F. Stewart, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Alice Richmond, at Newport, R.I., Dec. 24, 1910.

SYMMONDS.—Born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 25, 1910, to the wife of Capt. C. J. Symmonds, 12th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

THUMMEL.—Born Dec. 28, 1910, at Fort McKinley, P.I., to the wife of Lieut. Claude B. Thummel, 1st U.S. Field Art., a daughter. Mrs. Thummel is the daughter of the late Gen. and Mrs. William Wade Dndley, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C.

TURLEY.—Born at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to the wife of Ord. Sergt. Robert Turley, U.S.A., a son.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1911, to and wife of Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., a son.

MARRIED.

BLUEMEL—GUNNER.—At Dallas, Texas, Dec. 28, 1910, Lieut. Clifford Bluemel, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elsie Gunner.

DEY—OLD.—At Ghent, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 28, 1910, Miss Ellen Alice Old, sister of P.A. Surg. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., to Mr. William M. Dey.

LEE—ARNOLD.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1911, Mrs. Conway H. Arnold, widow of Captain Arnold, jr., U.S.N., and daughter of Col. P. F. Harvey, U.S.A., to Mr. Richard B. Lee, jr.

MATHESON—MASON.—At Ancon, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, Dec. 27, 1910, Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Mason, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

FOLK—FLEMING.—At Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 29, 1910, Lieut. Harding Folk, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marie Esther Fleming, sister of Cadet Philip B. Fleming U.S.M.A.

POWERS—EWELL.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27, 1910, Capt. T. J. Powers, 13th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Jennie Matson Ewell.

RIDEOUT—PARKE.—At New Orleans La., Dec. 9, 1910, Lieut. Howard E. Rideout, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Mabelle Helene Parke.

RUSSELL—FISCHLER.—At Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 26, 1910, Ensign Frank Russell, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Fischer.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—Died at New York city, Jan. 4, 1910, Mrs. Julia Casey Bloodgood, daughter of the late Brevet Major Gen. Silas Casey, U.S.A.

CURTIN.—Died at Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 1, 1911, Gen. John I. Curtin, U.S.V., Civil War, and father of Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, U.S.N.

FREET.—Died on Dec. 29, 1910, at her late residence, 359 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, Pauline C., beloved wife of Charles E. Freet, aged forty-three years. Funeral services at Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 934 Eighth avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at 4:30 p.m. Interment at Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday afternoon Jan. 1. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

GILLEM.—Died at New York, Dec. 29, 1910, Mrs. Alvan C. Gillem, wife of Capt. J. C. Gillem, 11th U.S. Cav., and mother of Corp. A. C. Gillem, jr., 17th U.S. Inf.

GOING.—Died at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 28, 1910, Mr. R. B. Going, father of Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th U.S. Cav.

HAMERSLEY.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 31, 1910, Mr. Lewis R. Hamersley, formerly an ensign in the Navy, and a second Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, and father of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin and of Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, wife of Paymaster Biscoe, U.S.N.

HOWARD.—Died at Stamford, Conn., Dec. 26, 1910, Henry S. Howard, father of the wife of Capt. E. H. Bruns, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

LINCOLN.—Died at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 25, 1910, Dr. Charles J. Lincoln, father of the wife of Major James H. Shipton, Coast Art., U.S.A.

LINCOLN.—Died at Fern Bank, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1911, Ruth A. Lincoln, wife of Brig. Gen. S. H. Lincoln, U.S.A., retired.

MCCRACKIN.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3, 1911, Commodore Alexander McCrackin, U.S.N., retired.

MACDONALD.—Died at Chicago Ill., Dec. 30, 1910, Godfrey Macdonald, esp., father of Mr. Charles B. Macdonald, of New York, and Major G. H. Macdonald, 13th U.S. Cav.

MATILE.—Died at Flushing, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1910, Mr. James Henry Matile, brother of Brig. Gen. L. A. Matile, U.S.A.

MICHAELIS.—Died suddenly of pneumonia on Jan. 1, 1911, Harriet Manley, wife of George V. S. Michaelis, and second daughter of the late Joseph Homan and Susan Cony Manley, of Augusta, Me., at her home in Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. Funeral services were held at the house on Jan. 4. Interment later at Forest Grove Cemetery, Augusta, Me.

NEFF.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Dec. 20, 1910, Col. E. W. S. Neff, brother-in-law of Lieut. Col. Eugene O. Pechet, U.S.A., retired.

SALTER.—Died in New York city, Jan. 5, 1911, Lieut. Timothy G. O. Salter, U.S.N., retired.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

12TH N.Y.—COL. G. R. DYER.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, accompanied by Capt. T. W. Darrah, reviewed the 12th N.Y., under command of Colonel Dyer in the armory on the night of Jan. 5. He also witnessed an evening parade, and a short regimental drill, in which the movements were executed in both quick and double time, the command making a fine display in all three events.

At the close of the military program General Barry, in a short address to Colonel Dyer and his officers, said he desired to convey his appreciation of being honored with the review and further appreciation of the fine display the regiment had made. He said he took a great interest in the National Guard of the state, and particularly that of New York city, and that he was pleased to see the 12th maintaining its standard under Colonel Dyer. He said he was no stranger to the regiment, and if it was ever ordered out for real business he would be highly pleased to have the 12th in his command.

The regiment paraded twelve companies of sixteen files, Colonel Dyer commanding during all three events. The battalion commanders were Majors Burr and Foster and Captain Morris.

During the standing review there was a decidedly unusual occurrence for the 12th. Two men were observed in the front rank of companies without gloves, one man in the first company of the 1st Battalion, and one man in the first company of the 3d Battalion. The captains of these companies could not have inspected them very carefully.

Co. G, Captain Harriman, which won the Vanderbilt trophy for the highest general average in outdoor shooting, was marched to the front under command of Lieut. R. Reynolds, in the absence of the captain, and was formally presented with the trophy by General Barry. The company is to continue its good work in rifle practice and will follow a very progressive program for the coming season.

Among the guests present were Major Byrne and Lieutenant Smith, 9th N.Y., ex-Major W. Emelen Roosevelt, formerly of the late General Fitzgerald's staff, and Colonel Hurry, N.G. N.Y. Major General Barry was entertained at dinner at the Knickerbocker Club by Colonel Dyer previous to the review.

Lieut. Wentworth Tucker, of Co. B, 12th N.Y., who has charge of organizing a twelfth company for the regiment, to be known as "M." is taking hold of the work in earnest. He has made a good beginning by securing the services of a former non-commissioned officer of the U.S. Army of wide experience as first sergeant, a man who can be looked up to as an example by the entire unit. Any young men with a liking for the military service who may desire to enlist may apply to Lieutenant Tucker at the armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city. Lieutenant Tucker will be appointed captain of the company.

The following appointments are announced in the N.G.N.Y. Adjutant General's Department: Col. Austen Colgate, aid to the Commander-in-Chief, to be deputy adjutant general with rank of colonel, Dec. 6, 1910. Quartermaster General's Department: Walter Fifth to be assistant military storekeeper with rank of captain, Dec. 1, 1910.

The 1st Signal Corps, N.Y., Captain Hallahan, will be reviewed in its armory on Wednesday night, Jan. 11, by Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, signal officer on the staff of Major General Roe. An exhibition of setting up a wireless outfit will also be given, and a dance will follow the military exercises.

Members of Co. D, of the 71st N.Y., not forgetting their former captain, Edward J. Flack, now major, have presented him with a pair of field glasses and a revolver, both of service types, in recognition of his ten years' service. The 1st Battalion, Major Beekman, will hold a review on March 16, the 2d Battalion, Major Flack, on March 21, and the 3d Battalion, Major Hutchinson on March 29.

The commission authorized to select a site for the new city armory in San Francisco, Cal., consisting of Governor Gillett, Attorney General U. S. Webb and Mayor McCarthy, has decided to purchase the old Southern Pacific Hospital at Fourteenth and Mission streets. The price of the building is \$100,000. Of this San Francisco will pay \$60,000 and the state the rest. The site upon which it is erected is 200 feet square. Q.M. Sergt. Max Hyman Grovers, 4th Co., C.A.C., has recently been retired after thirty years' service.

The following letter concerning the camp of instruction for the benefit of Infantry officers of the California Militia held here during last summer was received by Col. G. W. Mason, U.S.A., from the adjutant general of the state: "Sir: I desire to convey to Colonel Mason and his officers the appreciation of the Governor and myself of the very efficient manner in which they conducted the recent camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the National Guard of California. The consideration and courteous treatment accorded our officers by your officers will long be remembered and I am sure the interest imparted will be productive of much benefit to the military establishment of the state. (Signed) Very respectfully, J. B. Lauck, the Adj. Gen. of California.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin B. McAlpin, inspector of the staff of Major Gen. Charles R. Roe, commanding the N.G.N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He is a son of Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and was known as a very energetic and capable young officer. He joined the 7th as a private Oct. 26, 1893, and rose to the rank of captain in that organization. He was appointed on the staff of General Roe as an inspector Sept. 2, 1908. Lieut. Colonel McAlpin is the treasurer and a director in the company that will erect the McAlpin Hotel in Herald Square.

Capt. F. M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., U.S.A., having been temporarily detailed by the War Department for educational work with the Wisconsin National Guard, will proceed to make a tour of the State. He will lecture and give talks and hold conferences at designated stations. The general scope of his work will be the correspondence school course for last season and the present season with special information on such subject as student officers may request; also practical illustrations of the simpler form of the war game. All officers where they possibly can will be expected to attend these meetings.

Brig. Gen. J. Lewis Good, recently appointed from colonel 1st Regiment, Pa. N.G., began his military record as a private in Co. B, 1st Regiment, N.G.P., and passed through the positions of corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. He saw service in the Susquehanna depot riots, the Hazleton riots, the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 and the Homestead riots. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he was made colonel and served throughout the war. He is a member of Masonic bodies and other societies.

The location of Co. C, 10th Inf., Pa. N.G., 1st Lieut. Thomas P. Jones commanding, is changed from Uniontown, Fayette county, to Somerset, Somerset county. As each enlisted man now borne upon the rolls of Co. C shall properly account for all articles of uniform and equipment issued to him, he will be given an honorable discharge. Capt. John D. Hitchman, Commissary, 10th Inf., is detailed to enlist members of Co. C, 10th Infantry, Somerset, Pa., to the minimum of fifty-eight, and when such enlistments have been completed Captain Hitchman will conduct an election for a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant of said company. The commissioned officers of the present company will

be honorably discharged when financial and property accounts are satisfactorily settled.

The following appointments in the Pennsylvania National Guard are announced: Col. J. Lewis Good, 1st Inf., to be a brigadier general; John S. Muckie, of Philadelphia county, with the relative naval rank of captain (colonel); Brigadier General Good is assigned to duty with the Commander-in-Chief; Col. John S. Muckie is by virtue of his appointment a member of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

The annual inspection and muster of the New York National Guard for the War Department and the state will begin on Jan. 16 at Troy, and will not be concluded until the latter part of April. The first inspection to be made in New York city will be that of the 12th Regiment on Jan. 19 and 20.

Officers of the several light batteries, N.G.N.Y., located in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, will receive instruction this month in practical gunnery with the profile board, by Capt. John P. O'Ryan, 1st Battery, at the armory. All the non-coms. of the batteries have also been ordered to attend.

At the annual inspection and muster of the 2d Naval Battalion, N.Y., a few days since, 274 officers and men were present, out of a membership of 300, the percentage present being 90.10.

Major Michael Lynch, of the 69th N.Y., is senior major among the Infantry regiments of New York city. He was commissioned Major May 17, 1900, and joined the 69th as a private in Co. A, March 1, 1876, and has performed continuous service.

The annual church parade of Squadron A, of New York, will be held on Sunday afternoon, April 23, 1911. The announcement of the date is made at this time in order to preclude the possibility of members making any engagements that might conflict.

From all accounts Lieut. William B. Short, ordnance officer on the staff of Major David Wilson, commanding the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., made a fine record recently as a wing shot at Larchmont in the presence of several well known military men. Colonel Thurston, who was present, says the shooting of the Lieutenant was something great, and that he never saw any expert make such a record before. The skill of Lieutenant Short with the rifle and revolver is well known, but his reputation as a wing shot only came to light a few days since.

Capt. J. E. Eubanks, Battery B, Field Art., Georgia N.G., now attending the garrison school at Fort McPherson, Ga., is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Myer, Va., beginning about Jan. 31, 1911.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Arrangements for the housewarming of the 7th N.G.N.Y. to be held at its armory, Sixty-sixth street and Park avenue, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Jan. 28, are progressing, and it is expected that some 10,000 members, veterans and friends of the regiment will participate. The affair will commemorate the enlargement and reconstruction of the armory, which has been in progress for nearly two years, and to which we have heretofore referred. The city's appropriation of \$200,000, made in 1908, was not sufficient, however, to cover the cost of certain additional improvements necessary, and among these is the furnishing of the rooms of the two new companies, L and M, and to increase the seating capacity in the drill hall.

It is proposed to raise the money for the additional improvements by means of the celebration, for which tickets of admission will be sold at \$2 each. A promenade concert will be a feature of both the afternoon and the evening entertainment, the 7th Regiment being stationed in the center of the main drill hall, where it will render a varied program. In the upper drill room another band will provide opportunities for dancing. Refreshments will be served in the new armory grill, and the several regimental departments will present exhibits illustrative of the work, the instruction and the attractions of the National Guard. Fencing bouts, bayonet drills and similar exhibitions will be furnished by members of the several companies.

A number of men prominent in military and public life have accepted invitations to attend.

13TH N.Y.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

Incident to the review of the 13th N.Y., in its armory on the night of Dec. 29, by Col. John V. White, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding the Southern Artillery District of New York, a new feature was introduced in the firing exhibitions with dummy projectiles, which followed the military display of the regiment.

The new feature was an airship, which appeared in the mimic warfare and destroyed an enemy's battleship. The eight-inch disappearing gun was unable to shoot because the new rubber projectiles were too large, so the shooting was confined to the mortar and the four-inch rapid fire gun, the latter doing some good work.

After the armory was darkened a searchlight picked up the battleship making into the harbor, and the ship, opening fire from its electrically equipped guns, continued her course until a war aeroplane appeared traversing an almost invisible wire, and stopping immediately over the ship, dropped a supposed destructive bomb onto the deck of the vessel which put an end to it completely. The bomb was not explosive, but by an electrical arrangement a charge of powder within the battleship was discharged by an electrical arrangement as the bomb landed. The device was near enough perfect, however, to delude the guests into believing the bomb was the real explosive. The exhibition excited great interest.

The program for the evening was opened by a regimental drill under command of Lieut. Col. J. T. Ashley, and this was followed by the review by Colonel White, U.S.A., with Col. C. O. Davis in command. The reviewing officer had a staff consisting of Lieut. F. W. Whistler and Lieut. C. J. Goodier and Lieut. S. Jarman, Coast Art., U.S.A.

The formation for the review was in line of masses, the regiment parading twelve companies of twenty-eight files, divided into three battalions, the battalion commanders being Majors George W. Rodgers, Sydney Grant and George H. Kemp.

After the passage in review the regiment was immediately reformed for evening parade, the formation being in regimental line, with the several companies unseparated. The parade was taken by Major Rodgers. The regiment made an excellent showing in all three events.

The exhibition of target work noted above was the closing number, following which dancing was enjoyed, while Colonel White and other guests of the regiment were entertained by Colonel Davis and his officers.

Colonel White was highly pleased at the exhibition, which, however, in future might well be shortened by the omission of the regimental drill. This, with two ceremonies and the target exhibition, makes the program very lengthy.

COLORADO.

Organization of new commands still continues in the National Guard of Colorado, and within the next few weeks two new Infantry companies will probably be organized and mustered in in the extreme western portion of the state, at Grand Junction and Delta. As the business men of that section of the state have taken active interest in the organization of a new command it is thought that they will be very desirable additions to the Guard of this state.

The Guard of the state has grown from 599 in 1906 to 1,160 in 1910, which is larger than at any time since the strike troubles of 1903. On account of pressing business Col. Zeph T. Hill, 1st Inf., found it necessary to sever his connection with our Guard on Dec. 12. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Hill was a cadet at West Point in 1886, but resigned later and became identified with the National Guard of this state in 1898.

Co. A, 2d Infantry, began a series of military hops on

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Established
Half
Century.

Annual Sale Table Cloths and Napkins

We offer at Special Sale a very attractive collection of goods at reduced prices. The chief purpose of this sale is to clear out some broken lines from our regular stock. Most of these goods, both in quality and design, are equally as attractive as anything in our stock to-day.

Napkins (per dozen)

Breakfast size at \$2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.25, 4.00, 4.50, 5.50
Dinner size at \$3.00, 3.25, 3.75, 4.25, 5.25, 7.25, 8.75

Table Cloths

2 x 2 yards at \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 2.85, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00
2 x 2½ yards at \$2.75, 3.25, 3.65, 5.00, 5.25, 5.50, 5.75, 7.50
2 x 3 yards at \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 6.50, 6.75, 7.25, 8.25
2 x 3½ yards at \$8.00, 8.75, 9.50, 10.50
2½ x 2½ yards at \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 6.25, 8.25
2½ x 2½ yards at \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.75, 7.50, 9.50, 12.75
2½ x 3 yards at \$6.75, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.25, 10.50, 11.25, 16.00

Larger sizes proportionately priced.

Every piece in the above lot is sold with the McCutcheon guarantee of reliability. This sale also includes very attractive values in Pure Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, Towels and Toweling, French and American Lingerie and Corsets, Infants' Wear, Ladies' Outer Garments and Hosiery.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y. Opposite
Waldorf-Astoria

Dec. 17 by giving a beautiful party at the Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs, which was attended by a large number of people outside of those interested in military work. Officers of the 1st Infantry were assembled in Denver the evening of Dec. 23, and were the guests of Lieut. Col. Edward Verdeckberg, who is at present in command of that regiment, at a dinner given at the Hotel Kaiserhof. The adjutant general made a short after-dinner address in which he urged the men of that regiment to make every effort to make it an ideal Infantry regiment. At the conclusion of the dinner the officers held a meeting and discussed a number of plans for the good of the regiment.

Extreme regret is felt by the National Guard of Colorado over the enforced departure from Denver of Lieut. A. B. Cox, of the Army, who has been relieved on an aid by the retirement of Gen. E. D. Thomas, U.S.A., and will join his regiment in the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco on Jan. 5. Lieutenant Cox has done much to improve the esprit de corps of the National Guard of our state during his residence in Denver.

Much sympathy is extended to Col. John T. Barnett, the Judge Advocate General, on a sad bereavement which came to him on Dec. 23 in the loss of Mrs. Barnett by death. The funeral services were held Dec. 26 in Denver and were attended by many officers of the Guard. During the pleasant weather of December several companies of the Guard have indulged in small maneuvers and solved a series of interesting problems which have been of much benefit to the members of the commands.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. G. H.—The law provides that: "An applicant for enlistment must be a citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, between seventeen and thirty-five years old, of good character and habits, able to read, write and speak English." It is difficult to see how a deserter from the British navy can meet this requirement. It is old slander which might have had some force in former years, but never to the extent claimed. Of the 14,333 petty officers of the Navy 98.1 per cent. are citizens of the United States, and of the total enlisted force (45,076) 95.97 per cent. The proportion of West Pointers who have been defaulters certainly does not exceed one-tenth of one per cent. We do not recall more than three in the 4,935 graduates of the Military Academy.

INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER asks: On being transferred to a certain ship for duty, with orders to that effect, and on reporting on board I handed the officer of the deck my orders, he sent a messenger to the head of the department, saying that Chief So-and-So had reported aboard for duty and the messenger came back with the answer, "All right." Then the officer of the deck ordered me to go forward and stow away my effects. Should I have sought any further instructions from the head of the department, or waited until sent for? Answer: You should have reported to your chief.

M. C. H.—Examinations for the Revenue Cutter Service School are held from time to time as the needs of the Service demand. Address for full particulars, Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. A man may enlist for a particular regiment if there is room in the organization. A soldier must serve two years before he is eligible to compete for appointment to a second lieutenancy. You could not get a furlough while on this first enlistment to enable you to return from the Philippines and attend school to prepare for an examination for a lieutenancy. You would be back in the United States with your organization after two years' service in the islands.

V. D. P.—Apply through the channel for circular regarding examination for a commission as a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts.

T. P. asks: If a qualified first class gunner in his first enlistment should re-enlist in any other branch of the Service of the U.S. Army would he keep on drawing his gunner's pay for one year or until he had a chance to qualify for something else? Should I re-enlist in the Hospital Corps or General Recruiting Service would I draw my gunner's pay for one year? Answer: No; A.R. 1865, as amended by G.O. 21, 1909, provides for such hold-over classification only in the

case of those who re-enlist in an organization armed with the rifle, in which qualification is authorized.

R. M. P.—The Society of American Officers was incorporated at Albany March 3. The list of incorporators will be found in our issue of March 12, 1910. The officers of the Society elected for the year are Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, president; Commo. Jacob W. Miller, vice-president; Major William H. Palmer, treasurer; Walter Graeme Eliot, N.G.N.Y., secretary. Membership is open to commissioned officers and ex-commissioned officers of the National Guard of the several states and of the Regular Army and Navy. There are no dues, but an initiation fee of \$15.

J. H. C. asks: (1) Will the Navy Department send another fleet to English and Mediterranean waters next year? (2) Does the Navy maintain a school for electricians just entering the Service? If so where? Answer: (1) It is not probable that a battleship fleet will make such a visit two years in succession. (2) The qualifications for "landsman (for electrician)" include the requirement that (a) he shall have had at least one year's work as wireman on house, telephone, car or line work; or (b) he shall be a good telegraph operator with one year's electrical experience; or (c) high school graduate who is a student of electricity; or (d) graduate of two years' engineering course on nautical training ship. For full information apply for a copy of the pamphlet, "The U.S. Navy Electrical School," Navy Yard, New York, or Mare Island, Cal.

D. J. W. asks: What reasons must a person have for buying discharge? Can it be done if your troop is under orders to sail for the Philippines. Answer: For full particulars see G.O. 13, 1909. If you object to foreign service, why not ask for a transfer? Par. 6 of G.O. 13, 1909, reads: "Discharges will not be granted under this order * * * to soldiers serving within the states or territories of the Union after their organizations are ordered to take station in Alaska or outside the continental limits of the United States."

A SUBSCRIBER.—The retirement of enlisted men after thirty years' service was provided for in the Act of Feb. 14, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 305), when Chester A. Arthur was President.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 30, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carl H. Müller left Sunday for New York, from where they took a steamer to Galveston. Lieut. and Mrs. Müller will spend some time in Texas and Nebraska, returning here in February. Word was received here that Albert, youngest son of Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, is very ill at the home of his grandparents in New Orleans. Mrs. Van Deusen and her niece, Miss Stevens, spent several weeks in New York, returning to the post Dec. 22. With them came Mr. H. Stevens, of Portland, and Miss E. Morris to spend the holidays.

Monday afternoon Miss Jandt was hostess at an enjoyable bridge. A cut glass bowl was won by Mrs. Boyd. A pretty Japanese fan went to Mrs. Hay, while Mrs. Cartmell was given the consolation prize, a handkerchief. The guests included Mrs. Troxell, Miss Gale, Mrs. Larson, Mr. Cornell, Mrs. Cartmell, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Godson, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. McMurdo, Miss McMurdo, Miss Glass and Miss Wagner. On Tuesday afternoon Miss Jandt was hostess at a sewing party for Miss Wagner, Miss Glass, Miss Gale, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Addis.

Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were charming hosts at a delightful supper for Miss Ryan, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Lieutenants Colley, Oden and King. Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer were hosts at a large bridge Friday night. There were ten tables and Mrs. Edwards won a cut glass dish, Miss McMurdo a glass compote, Lieut. A. T. Colley, brass book rack; Captain Paxton, picture. About eleven a salad course, followed by ice cream, was served. All the bridge players in the post were guests.

Mrs. Shroers and her son and daughter are holiday guests of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Charles Slayton (née Morgan) is spending the holiday season with Miss Gale. Lieutenant Colley is spending the holidays with his parents in Georgia. Capt. R. R. Wallace left Tuesday for Washington, D.C. Lieut. O. A. Dickinson, 5th Inf., spent the holidays with Lieut. Col. and Miss Gale. Miss Alice Grierson returned from St. Agnes

"HOW!"

GOOD health, good cheer, good fellowship—all in WELCH'S.

Take a high glass, put in a chunk of ice. Fill half with WELCH'S, then to the top with charged water. That's a WELCH GRAPE BALL.

The social life of the post—dinners, luncheons, receptions, bridge parties, etc., is made lively by punches, sherbets and other snappy things mixed with

Welch's

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Grape Juice

THE pure juice of full, ripe, plump Concord, pressed under conditions of absolute cleanliness. No human hand touches the grapes after they leave the vines. Washing, stemming, pressing, sterilizing, bottling—all mechanical—retain the real fruity flavor and give the juice a quality found in none but WELCH'S.



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WESTFIELD, N.Y.

School, Albany, N. Y., to spend the holidays with her parents; Ned Hay, from Cornell, to spend the holidays with his family; Miss Morris, from school at Dana Hall, spent the holidays with Lieutenant Van Deusen and family.

Saturday afternoon at four o'clock all the children of the post and many not living on the reservation assembled in the shop room to meet Santa Claus. A wondrous tree of wonderful proportions was heavily laden with mysterious packages which fairly winked and laughed at the eager faces below. The tree also was aglow with tinsel balls and hundreds of tiny electric lights. When Santa came and in a terrifying voice announced that only the good children were to receive gifts a unanimous chorus of "I've been good" was fairly deafening. The packages proved to be dolls, drums, sleds, dishes, toys, games and many articles of wearing apparel for those who needed them. The band played during the afternoon and the Christmas tree was truly a great success and a source of much happiness.

Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Wilson gave a delightful five hundred party for Miss Glass and Miss Wagner. Prizes were won by Miss Gale, Miss McMurdo, Doctor Davis and Lieutenant King. Other guests were Misses Ryan, Jandt, Forcier, Mrs. Slayton, Lieutenants Houston, Sheep, King, Adair, Oden, Van Deusen and Captain Luhn.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Gale entertained at bridge in honor of her guest, Mrs. Slayton. First prize, a silver deposit bottle, was won by Mrs. Parker. Two smaller bottles went to Mrs. Cartmell and Mrs. Grierson won the consolation. Other guests were Mesdames Troxell, Carson, Cornell, Farmer, Wilson, Glass, Edwards, Stevens, Godson, Fleming, Hay, Blaine, McMurdo, Miss Jandt and Miss McMurdo.

Major and Mrs. Blockson spent the holidays in Boston, Mass.

There were many Christmas dinners in the post and many small parties gathered together to wish each other the merriest Christmas. Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell had as their guests Christmas Eve Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Lieutenant Houston. Lieut. Col. and Miss Gale had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Jandt, Mrs. Slayton, Captain Luhn, Captain Wallach, Lieutenants Green, Adair, Dickerson, Whiting and Captain Paxton. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Blaine and Lieutenant King; Major and Mrs. Wilson entertained Miss Glass, Miss Wagner, Lieutenant Phillips and Doctor Davis. Capt. and Mrs. Carson entertained Doctor Sheep, Lieutenants Oden and Houston.

The decorations in the various troops were more elaborate and handsome than have been seen in this post for many years. The styles were many, and tissue paper, evergreens and small electric lights were used with wonderful results. The tables were as usual laden with the best the markets had to offer. During the holiday the troops have been allowed to have dances, masked parties, etc., and each afternoon and evening has been devoted to some pleasure.

Christmas afternoon Major and Mrs. Grierson were at home to the entire garrison. Mrs. Fleming, assisted by Miss Gale and Miss Jandt, served egg-nog, cake and wine in the dining room. Monday morning the riding hall was overcrowded with spectators to witness an exhibition ride of forty selected men, trained and led by Lieutenant Van Deusen. The men do remarkably well and their "stunts" showed hard work and much skill.

Thursday evening a number of officers and ladies from the

post attended a lecture and dance given at the Ethan Allen Club in Burlington. Wednesday evening Lieutenant Oden was host at a bowling party for Misses Morris, Stevens, Wagner, Glass, Ryan, McMurdo, Mrs. Pope, Lieutenants Pope, Phillips, Addis, Whiting and King. On Tuesday Mrs. Pope was hostess at a pleasant tea for Mesdames Boyd, Shroers, Carson, Mayo, Edwards and Wilson. Friday Miss Gale was hostess at a tea given to meet Mrs. Slayton. Many post people and a few guests from town were hidden.

The New Year was welcomed in a most enjoyable manner at this post. A fancy dress masked ball was given and the costumes were many and varied. The hall was artistically decorated and upon a throne sat the Old Year, represented by Captain Fleming, and the New Year, who was little Master James Dilworth. At the opposite end of the hall a large clock was built, which at midnight struck twelve clear notes, answered by the bugle corps with reveille. The services of a fortune-teller were secured and many were given the privilege of having their future told to them. A delicious roast turkey supper was served at eleven o'clock. There were many guests from Burlington beside three officers from the Canadian military garrison at St. Johns and Mr. Rooney, of St. Albans.

The commanding officer, Major Blockson, and Major Wilson were hosts to the officers of the post and their guests at noon on New Year's Day, when egg-nog and punch were served. Capt. and Mrs. Carson were hosts at a lovely New Year's dinner Sunday. The table decorations and flowers were of red. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell, Miss Ryan and Lieutenant King.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 1, 1911.

On New Year's morning all the officers assembled at the quarters of Capt. John Robertson and proceeded in a body to pay their respects to the commanding officer, Colonel Mann, who gave them all a cordial New Year's welcome. Capt. and Mrs. Stone were hosts on New Year's Day at a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Christy, brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Stone; Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Cole and the Misses Glenn. Capt. John Robertson was a dinner guest on New Year's Day of Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Ford.

Governor and Mrs. Hadley gave the annual military ball at the Executive Mansion on Saturday evening, which was attended by many officers of the Army and National Guard. Colonel Mann was a dinner guest on New Year's Day of Lieut. and Mrs. O. H. Errington.

Word has been received from Lieut. C. H. Knight that he is making rapid improvement in health and expects to soon be able to leave the Walter Reed Hospital and go South. Lieut. R. C. Taylor arrived at the post on New Year's Day to relieve Lieut. Lewis Foster.

Miss Frank Kauffman, of St. Louis, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bryan the past week, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. Bryan entertained one table of bridge, including Mesdames Quinlan and Mabey. Captain Pillsbury returned Thursday from a visit in New York and Boston.

On Christmas morning there came to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds a little daughter, who is a granddaughter to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Earl D. Thomas.

On Monday, Dec. 26, Capt. and Mrs. J. I. Mabey were hosts at an attractive Christmas dinner for Dr. and Mrs. C. DeWitt Lukens, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Flanders, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Errington and Capt. John Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Christy, of Phoenix, Ariz., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stone the past week. Mrs. C. H. Errington and Mrs. J. I. Mabey were guests of friends in town on Wednesday for dinner and to the Garrick to hear Faversham in "The World and His Wife." Capt. J. I. Mabey and Lieut. C. H. Errington were dinner guests of Mr. F. C. Christy on Wednesday at the Missouri Athletic Club.

Lieut. W. G. Meade, 11th Cav., at the depot receiving instruction in recruiting, will proceed to Chicago Jan. 2, 1911, to relieve Major R. D. Walsh. Major Shipton, recruiting officer in St. Louis, is on a short leave visiting friends in Arkansas. Capt. E. B. McIntyre was unexpectedly ordered to Dallas, Tex., for temporary duty in the recruiting office there.

Mr. J. D. Voorhies, of Neosho, Mo., has been a guest of his brother, Dr. H. G. Voorhies, the past week and on Monday evening they and Captain Bryan attended "Madam Sherry" at the Olympic.

Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 5th Cav., at St. Louis, on Dec. 2 was found qualified and admitted to practice before U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal. Judge Sanborn remarked that it gave him great pleasure to welcome an Army officer as attorney and counselor to the Appellate Bar. Lieutenant Quinlan is from the University of Michigan Law Class, '94, has had extended experience as an advocate and holds Supreme Court and U.S. District Court certificates.

After an adjournment of two weeks the Bridge Club met on Friday with Mrs. J. I. Mabey. As many of the ladies were still away on their holiday trip there were only two tables. Prizes were won by Mesdames Ford and Mabey.

Recruits are coming in very rapidly at this depot, over 600 enlistments during the month of December.

Miss Harriet Bradley, a student at Vassar, spent the holidays at the Mephah home in St. Louis. Miss Bradley is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alfred Bradley, who were stationed at Jefferson Barracks for three years before going last July to the Philippines.

New Year Eve Capt. and Mrs. Bryan gave a jolly little party in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Meyer, of Webster Grove, Mo. Bridge was played and a delicious supper was served at 12 o'clock. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Quinlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Capt. and Mrs. Mabey. Capt. and Mrs. Ford on Christmas entertained a house party of twenty-eight guests from St. Louis, many remaining from Saturday until Monday evening.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 30, 1910.

A Christmas entertainment was given by the men on the U.S.R.S. Philadelphia for the Navy people and their families in the sail loft, which was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations. A splendid Christmas tree, beautifully trimmed and lighted, bore a present for each child. The distribution was followed by an entertaining vaudeville program, dancing and supper. Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, as well as all the officers and ladies of the yard, were present. The affair, strictly military, was one of the most enjoyable ever given at the yard.

On Christmas night Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman entertained at dinner for the bachelor officers, while Capt. and Mrs. Bertelette entertained at dinner in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, of Southern California, who are stopping temporarily in Seattle. Mrs. Bertelette and son left on Thursday morning for San Francisco for a month's visit at her former home.

Miss Jennie Withers, of Seattle, is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold. Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Clise, of Seattle, were guests of Navy Const. and Mrs. Beuret on Christmas. Naval Const. and Mrs. Beuret entertained at dinner on Monday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman and Col. and Mrs. C. H. Doyen.

Paymaster and Mrs. C. H. Hancock will occupy the Stoner cottage, in Bremerton, the first of the year. Paymaster Hancock is now on temporary duty at the Mare Island accounting office, and Mrs. Hancock is expected to arrive soon from New York. Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, recently of the New York Navy Yard, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Doyen. In honor of her son, Harry Bixby, Mrs. Robertson entertained twenty of the Navy children at a Christmas tree on Sunday afternoon. The officers and ladies of the yard also attended. The Government expended \$1,044,000 on repairs to ships



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No. 800 "WAFFER" model. Gold Filled Basine case warranted to wear 20 years. Eleven jewel Bridge model movement....\$14.00
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at this yard during the last calendar year, and approximately \$883,000 has been expended on public works and yard improvements. The average monthly payroll amounts to \$120,000, and \$1,450,000 a year as pay to yard laborers finds its way into the channels of trade. Fully \$2,000,000 has been expended the past year, or is still under way on public works. This does not include the cost of maintaining the yard, which has averaged \$470,000 a year for the past five years. The public works for the coming year consist of work on the drydock to cost \$2,000,000, but which is only thirty-nine per cent. completed; the concrete storehouse, to cost \$260,000, but which has only been started; the new naval hospital, nearing completion, at a cost of \$150,000; the new foundry, to cost about \$175,000, bids for which will be opened Jan. 29; pier No. 8, to cost \$75,000, the contract recently let; oil storehouse, \$30,000; marine barracks, \$150,000; three sets of marine officers' quarters, \$51,000; warrant officers' quarters, \$4,500. In addition to this the Navy Department recommends that Congress make an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for a new coaling plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons. The yard has more work in sight than any other yard in the United States. There is work ahead amounting to over \$1,000,000, and enough to keep the present force employed for nearly a year. The work on the battleship Oregon will be completed in February. The cruiser Colorado arrives about Jan. 7 for three or four months' repairs, consisting of the installation of skeleton masts, remodeling of her after eight boilers and modernizing of her turrets. Similar repairs will be made on the Pennsylvania, which arrives during April, and will remain until July. Meanwhile extensive repairs will be made on the Charleston, Chattanooga, West Virginia, Galveston, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Paymaster C. H. Hancock, who came from the Navy Department recently to take charge of the yard accounting office, will be permanently attached to this yard after his return from temporary duty at Mare Island Yard. Mr. F. D. Holbrook, of the civil engineers' force, went to the new naval magazine on Ostreich Bay Thursday to lay out the grounds for the new power house. He laid out the grounds for both drydocks, as well as for every building and road that has been constructed here, and is the best informed man on matters pertaining to the yard's public works.

William Bremer, the founder of Bremerton, and the man who did more to establish the Puget Sound Yard at this place than any other person, died at his home in Seattle on Tuesday from heart disease.

FORT SAM HOUSTON NOTES.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 29, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Everett S. Hughes entertained in honor of Miss Harriette Richardson with a handsomely arranged dance at the post gymnasium. Garlands of greens, moss and Christmas bells draped the walls and fell from the ceiling, and a screen of smilax hid the musicians from view. Receiving were Lieut. and Mrs. Everett S. Hughes, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Walter McComb, Mrs. Joseph Dorst and Mrs. Frank R. Newton. Supper was served in an adjoining room. Three long tables were artistically decorated in Christmas trees and red candles alternating the length of each board. The place favors were toys, such as horns, dogs and other amusing little pieces.

Mrs. Clarence N. Jones was hostess of the Artillery Card Club at five hundred, followed by refreshments. The ices were unique, being served in small flower pots with chocolate coating over the top simulating earth, from the center of which emerged holly sprays. The club prize was won by Miss Merrill and the guest prize by Mrs. Beverly Reed. Mrs. Martin Novak was hostess to the Infantry Card Club on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Halstead was awarded the prize. The Artillery Bowling Club was entertained by Miss Elsa Budd. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Adelaide Warren, Miss Harriette Richardson and Lieutenants Hollyday, Thorpe, Wallace, Lynch, Grebe, Merrill and Gay. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson gave a handsome dinner in honor of Capt. F. C. Johnson, 3d Cav., at Fort Wingate.

Lieut. and Mrs. Whitfield entertained a large number of friends delightfully on Christmas afternoon, when the house was attractively decorated in red and green and the handsome punch bowl was presided over by Miss Reynolds.

Christmas day was most fittingly celebrated in Battery A, 3d Field Art., stationed at Fort Sam Houston. The mess hall was profusely decorated with flags, the windows were draped with red curtains and edged with laurel, while Japanese lanterns and bunches of mistletoe were suspended everywhere. The menu follows: Oyster soup, crackers; roast turkey, giblet gravy, oyster dressing; roast loin of pork, cranberry sauce; celery, lettuce, young onions, sweet corn, green peas; mince pie, pumpkin pie, bread, butter; assorted cakes, oranges, apples, bananas, cocoa, cigars.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1911.

There was plenty of Christmas spirit at Fort Sam Houston despite the fact that there was warmth and sunshine instead of the usual snow. The post tree on Dec. 24, for the children of officers and soldiers of the whole garrison, was well attended, a present, candy and an orange being given to each child. On Christmas morning little Margery Simmonds invited the children of the Infantry post in to enjoy her tree, and each child received a splendid present. A song service took place at the gymnasium at ten o'clock, a fine program being given.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Burleigh, 22d Inf., received the ladies and officers of the Infantry post on Christmas morning. The house was trimmed with holly, greens and mistletoe and lighted by red shaded candles. In the dining room Mrs. Garber served egg-nog and Mrs. Venable coffee. The table was lighted by red shaded candles and a miniature fir tree lighted by red candles and trimmed in red and silver occupied the center. In the parlor a large Christmas tree was lighted. Mrs. Burleigh was further assisted by her cousin, Miss Betty Reynolds, and Mrs. M. F. Thomlinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Whitfield received on Dec. 24 and 25 the officers and ladies of the 22d Infantry. Mrs. Whitfield was assisted by Miss Reynolds, who served egg-nog, and by Mrs. Garber. A number of dances were given on Christmas Day, among those entertaining being Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Lieut. and Mrs. Halford, Lieut. and Mrs. Venable and Capt. and Mrs. Curtis. The dance in town was very well attended by post people on Dec. 31, and a number of dances were given during the week. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson have cards out for a reception on New Year's Day, from three to five. Miss Anace Burns has arrived to visit Miss Reynolds for a month



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er more. Col. A. Reynolds arrived home from a leave spent in the East.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 3, 1911.

Mr. C. F. Polk, father of Mrs. H. E. Marshburn, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for the week-end. Mrs. Polk has been the guest of her daughter for the past month, and Mr. and Mrs. Polk left on Monday for their home in Troy, N.Y. Mr. Loeb, who has been ill here for some time at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Shuman, was taken to his home in Lafayette, Ind., Friday, by Lieut. and Mrs. Shuman. Lieut. George B. Jones and Mrs. Jones spent the week-end in Rushville, Ind., with friends. Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers was the guest of his father, Judge C. F. H. Carrithers, of Fairbury, Ill., from Friday until Wednesday. Lieut. John H. Stutesman returned on Friday from a leave in Peru, Ind.

Mrs. S. D. Tebbitts, mother of Capt. H. H. Tebbitts, from Haverhill, Mass., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tebbitts for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Harrell will have as house guest Miss Eleanor Anderson, of Louisville, Ky., for about two weeks. Capt. and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel on Friday gave a jolly hop supper after the dance. The rooms were all arranged in red and Christmas greens, with a flower setting of poinsettias. The dining room table contained a Christmas tree trimmed with little red hearts as the centerpiece. Their guests were Miss Frances Burlinson, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, Miss Gertrude Morian, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Alderdice, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Harrell, Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Miss Lloyd Frier, Lieut. Jesse Gaston, W. J. Fitzmaurice, F. M. Kennedy and John H. Stutesman.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. De Lancey, with their two children, on a three months' leave, are spending the Christmas holidays in Fairbury, Ill., as guests of Mrs. De Lancey's father, Judge C. F. H. Carrithers. Charles Hunter Gerhardt, son of Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, attending school at St. Luke's College, Wayne, Pa., is spending the holidays with his family.

The Officers' Club was opened on Christmas Day for the families of officers and their friends, and an informal reception was held at noon, when delicious egg-nog was served. Christmas Day was celebrated quietly by the officers and their families, mostly with home dinners. According to the old Army custom, the commanding officer and the officers with their families turned out about 11 a.m. and visited all the company barracks and wished the men a merry Christmas. Several of the companies had beautiful decorations, with Christmas trees, greens and many novel features, including artificial fireplaces for Santa Claus to enter and artistic walls and ceilings. Elaborate dinners were served in all the companies. The following was the bill of fare for one of the companies, and the others had about the same: Oyster stew with crackers, raw oysters; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce; roast loin of pork, giblet gravy; baked sweet potatoes, mashed Irish potatoes, potato salad, green corn, green peas, celery; olives, tomato catsup, Worcestershire sauce; coconut, chocolate, cream and assorted cakes; pumpkin, mince and apple pies; bananas, apples, grapes; mixed nuts,

candies; chocolate, coffee, cigars and beer. Pretty menus were prepared, which also contained a roster of the officers and enlisted men of the company.

Capt. James V. Heidt, Q.M., 10th Inf., who is on a two months' leave in the East, spent several days in Washington as the guest of the Army and Navy Club. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman entertained with a beautiful Christmas dinner on Sunday for Lieut. Col. G. R. Cecil, Major and Mrs. Samuel Seny, Mrs. M. L. Forbes and Master Henry Seay. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram entertained with a pretty dinner on Sunday night for Miss Frances Burlinson, Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Miss Lilly Blackford, Capt. J. B. Gowen and E. L. D. Breckenridge. Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Tebbitts had as Christmas dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Shuman and Mrs. S. D. Tebbitts, mother of Captain Tebbitts. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram left Friday for Chicago, to spend New Year's Day as guests of Mrs. Robert Comstock.

A much appreciated telegram was received on Christmas Day from Lieut. Col. R. C. Van Vliet, 16th Inf., which read: "Nome, Alaska, to Colonel Greene, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. This is wishing a merry Christmas to the old 10th from an exile on the rim of the world. Please notify all. R. C. Van Vliet." Colonel Van Vliet served for thirty-four years continuously as an officer of the 10th Infantry from second lieutenant to major, and has a host of friends, not only in the regiment, but throughout the Service. He was promoted on June 12, 1910, and assigned to the 16th Infantry, as lieutenant colonel, and left in July for Nome, Alaska, where he is now in command of Fort Davis. His post is cut off from all communication with the outside world from October to June, except by telegraph and an occasional mail hauled 800 miles by dog and sled.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman gave a pretty red dinner on Monday for Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Owen, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Miss Lilly Blackford, Lieut. W. L. Reed and C. F. Conry. After dinner bridge whist was played. Mrs. A. M. Owen and Mr. George Owen, of Chicago, mother and brother of Capt. L. J. Owen, were guests over Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. Owen. Capt. James S. Young, granted leave for ten days, left Friday for Pittsburgh, Pa., to visit members of his family. Lieut. Gordon R. Catts spent New Year's Day as the guest of friends in Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen entertained with a pretty red dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Alderdice, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Owen, Capt. J. S. Young and Lieut. C. R. Lewis. Bridge whist followed. Mrs. Anton C. Cron was hostess at a pretty bridge party on Thursday afternoon for Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Miss Bessie Crane, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. F. B. Alderdice, Mrs. R. E. Ingram, Mrs. R. L. Bush, Mrs. H. E. Marshburn, Mrs. B. W. Morian, Mrs. Samuel Seay, Mrs. J. H. Frier, Miss Gertrude Morian, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, Mrs. R. G. Caldwell and Mrs. J. C. Green, of New York. Pretty prizes were presented to Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Ingram. Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Beery had as house guest Miss Alta McPherson, of Columbus, Ohio, from Tuesday until Thursday. Miss Ethel Beery, sister of Lieut. H. R. Beery, returned with Miss McPherson to their home in Columbus after a three weeks' visit here.

Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt gave a pretty dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Major and Mrs. Samuel Seay, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen and Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Crallé. Miss Florence Orain, of Chicago, is the weekend guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell. Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Beery entertained on Wednesday with a pretty

rose dinner for Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morian, of Fredonia, N.Y.; Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Miss Alta McPherson, Miss Gertrude Morian, Miss Ethel Beery and Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers.

On Wednesday night the enlisted men's hop association gave a fine masquerade ball in the post hall, largely attended by the members, their families and guests. The orchestra of the regimental band furnished a select program. Some of the costumes were very unique.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 3, 1911.

The New Year celebrations began with a New Year's dance by the enlisted men in the post gymnasium. There were 200 couples on the floor, and the observation gallery was well filled when the clock, prepared for the purpose, sounded the twelve strokes indicating that the last hour of the old year had passed. As soon as the knelling of the great clock ceased the soldiers and their friends gave three rousing cheers for the new year, then Chief Musician Savoca, with the 27th Infantry orchestra, played "The Star-Spangled Banner," following immediately with "Home, Sweet Home." After the usual New Year greetings, the audience passed out. The officers' New Year dance was also a success. Music was furnished by Chief Musician Montin, with the newly organized orchestra of the 5th Field Artillery.

The New Year's entertainment for the sick men in the mess hall of the post hospital was attended by every man on sick report able to be present. Major Van Pool had the hall nicely decorated under the supervision of Mess Sergeant Nelson. The entertainment began with a selection of the 27th Infantry orchestra in charge of Corporal Hooper. Moving pictures of the Nativity were shown by Chaplain Rice, followed by a series of comical pictures. Pvt. Alfred C. Hodgson, Co. H, 27th Inf., sang, "A New Year's song service was held in the guardhouse for the prisoners. Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Rice, assisted by Musician Broady, of the Artillery Band, were in charge of the music. Many of the organizations in the post decorated their mess halls for New Year's. In some cases very elaborate and attractive decorations were put up.

There was a New Year's coasting party, in which a wonderfully ingenious post coasting sled, capable of carrying a dozen persons, designed by Quartermaster Saville, was used. The coaster is composed of two extra heavy sleds with proper steering gear. There is an automobile attachment for sounding a warning gong. The forward sled is guided by a metal wheel. Every part of the mechanism of this double runner is strongly built and will prove of great use to the coasting parties.

New Year's services were conducted in the post chapel by Father Murphy. One service was so well attended that the seating capacity was insufficient.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., made such a real Santa Claus in the post Christmas tree entertainment that he will be invited to play the part again next year. Captain Malone came down a scenery chimney in the hall, and, after introducing some amusing comedy, gave out the toys. Sergt. Major James W. McIntyre had made up a list of 164 names of children of the post, and in thirty minutes the active Santa Claus had gotten these children provided with their presents.

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Captain Malone introduced many comical and appropriate witticisms as he presented each child with a toy and kept all in good humor.

Major E. W. Howe has gone to Washington. A skating plaza has been made in the section of ground commonly used for tennis during the summer. The surface of ice is flooded every morning and by noontime is frozen over and is suitable for skating. The coasting hill near the hospital will be utilized again this winter. This coasting plane is one of the most interesting and exciting in the locality. The incline extends down the side of the ravine and some steep and sharp curves have to be made. There were many upsets in the snow last season. Moonlight parties have very enjoyable times when the coasting is good.

A son of 1st Sgt. H. M. Crull, 27th Inf., has started a moving picture and vaudeville theater in Highwood, adjoining the reservation. Many soldiers visit the neat little place every evening. Some very good pictures are shown.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 3, 1911.

In honor of the Misses La Rocque, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks entertained at five hundred on Tuesday evening. The prizes, a lovely hand-painted china compote for the ladies and a brass smoking stand for the men, were won by Mrs. Matson and Mr. Wheeler. The other players were Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Captain Matson, Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Major Gifford, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieutenants Snow and Chase. Before the card party Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. Miss Lucille La Rocque left for her home in Plattsburg on Wednesday morning. Wednesday evening Miss Albina La Rocque was honor guest at a five hundred party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, when the prizes, a brass ornament and a brass alcohol lamp, were won by Mrs. Cunningham and Captain Matson. Others present were Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Matson, Major Gifford, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Lieut. and Mrs. Snow.

Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham were hosts of another card party in Miss La Rocque's honor. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Major Gifford. The prizes, calendars, went to Mrs. Hicks and Mr. Wheeler. Since Friday Miss Lucille La Rocque, of Plattsburg, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. Friday evening Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cunningham were invited to Major and Mrs. Waterhouse's to meet Miss La Rocque and Miss Payette and play cards while their husbands bowled. Bowlers and card players joined at supper. Mrs. Waterhouse's prize was won by Mrs. Cunningham.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton returned from their wedding journey on Wednesday, and on Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Waterhouse gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Kelton. All the officers and ladies were invited. The bride, who is a brunette, was handsomely gowned in old rose satin, while the hostess wore a most becoming evening gown of green. The reception began at eleven o'clock, so everybody was there to greet the new year with egg-nog. Mrs. Turtle and Mrs. Brown assisted in the dining room. Miss La Rocque and Miss Payette, with Lieutenant Brown, went to Annapolis on Saturday for the New Year's Eve hop. On Monday Miss La Rocque returned to Plattsburg.

New Year's Day the officers and ladies called on Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, where delicious egg-nog was served. Among the officers who paid their respects to President Taft on Monday were Captain Kelton, Captain Matson, Major Waterhouse, Captain Hicks and Lieutenant Brown.

In order to give shorter working hours to the crew, the boat leaves town every afternoon now at 4:30 except on Wednesdays, when it is 5:30; Saturdays the boat leaves Fort Washington 10:10 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.; Washington 2:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 26, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon entertained at dinner on Sunday Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Hoyle, Lieutenants Graham and Commiskey. Capt. and Mrs. Williams have also been entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Hunter and Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Browning, 6th Field Art., arrived on Monday from New York. Tuesday Mrs. McMahon entertained the Euchre club, the prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Nicholson. Monday evening Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave an informal bridge party.

Sunday Mrs. Beverley Browne returned from a visit in New York. Wednesday Miss Esther McMahon and Miss Mary Louise McNair returned home for the Christmas holidays from the Sacred Heart convent in St. Louis, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Briggs gave a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Capt. Dan T. Moore. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Wednesday the Bridge Club met at Col. and Mrs. Hoyle's quarters. The prizes were won by Mrs. Kendall and Captain Westervelt.

Lieut. and Mrs. DeRussy enjoyed a novel entertainment

in honor of their first anniversary on Wednesday night for about thirty of their young friends. Each person present was handed a pencil and paper with a name of some person present whose picture he had to draw (a cartoon) and about whom he had to make up a verse. Mrs. Sloan's cartoon of Lieutenant Herr won the prize and Miss Nicholson's verse about Lieutenant Beard won the prize for best verses by votes. There was also a target contest which was won by Lieutenant Beard and Miss McMahon. The third game was a guessing contest to guess twenty prominent people. The two prizes were won by Miss McKinney and Lieutenant Sloan. Later Lieutenant Hoyle with his stereopticon showed a number of very pretty views and cartoons which he had drawn. Supper was served about 11:30.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Ponnell gave a very enjoyable dinner in honor of Captain Moore; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Lieutenant Beard. Wednesday night Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd entertained with a dinner for Captain Arnold and Mrs. Arnold and Captain Kibbreth. Thursday Miss Blocker, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, left for her home in Texas. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Lee gave a card party for Capt. and Mrs. Williams, 7th Cav.

Saturday afternoon on Chaplain Brewer had a Christmas tree in the post chapel for all the children in the post. Colonel Hoyle made a few appropriate remarks before Santa Claus appeared. Lieut. DeRussy Hoyle made a splendid Santa Claus, coming down the chimney amid great excitement among the young children. Captains Birnie and Roberts distributed the presents among the 350 children. On Friday the officers of both posts took their school examinations. The questions were sent out by the War Department. After the examination a number of officers left on Christmas leaves, among them Lieutenants Rumbough, King and Palmer, 6th Field Art., Chamberlain, 7th Cav., Paine and Potter of the Mounted Service School.

Mrs. Leer spent Christmas with her parents in Missouri. Lieutenant Chapman, 7th Cav., returned from leave on Monday, and is on duty with Troop G.

JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Dec. 27, 1910.

Since the return of the troops from their encampment at Fort Pickens a great many changes have taken place in the personnel of the post. Major Shipton was ordered on recruiting duty to St. Louis, and Capt. H. C. Merriam has been in command of the district since. Major Usher, Medical Corps, was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, and upon the arrival of Major Vose on Dec. 15 Major Usher, with Mrs. Usher and their small son, took advantage of a short leave, to spend Christmas in Kentucky. Major and Mrs. Vose are occupying the quarters left vacant by Major Shipton.

Lieut. John P. Keeler was a visitor at the post on Monday, having come via Pass Christian, where he is at present on a map-making detail. Lieut. Frederick Hanna was ordered to Fort St. Philip in command of the detachment of troops stationed there. Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna have been frequent callers at the post since being stationed at St. Philip. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams have had as their guests Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained the officers and ladies at a tea on Friday after parade. Mrs. Armond, Miss Le Besque, Major Murphy, all of New Orleans, and Mrs. Downing and Miss Cutrer, of Memphis, were also callers. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna entertained Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ray and Miss Charlotte at dinner. On Thursday Captain Merriam, with his staff, made the monthly inspection at Fort St. Philip.

Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Hanna at dinner on Thursday. During Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Hanna's stay at Jackson Barracks, while Lieutenant Hanna took the post school examination, they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lomax.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were guests at a large reception in the city in honor of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. On Christmas Eve Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained with a Christmas tree and Welsh rabbit party, when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy B. Hanna, Miss Borge and Miss Brown and Miss Le Besque, of town. Capt. and Mrs. Lomax were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Merriam at dinner on Christmas Day. Later the officers and ladies of the garrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker and Mr. and Mrs. Stiff, of New Orleans, and about a dozen children came in to see the tree lighted. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams gave a Christmas tree party on Christmas morning and many amusing and useful gifts were distributed to all in the garrison.

Both the 91st and 164th Companies dined sumptuously on Christmas Day, both company commanders doing their utmost to create a happy Christmas spirit among the men. The men of the Hospital Corps were not forgotten and their tables were loaded with good things.

Miss Marguerite Scott, of West Haverstraw, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Hanna, at Fort St. Philip. Mrs. E. D. Davis, of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna's mother, is expected on Thursday for a visit. Major and Mrs. Usher spent Christmas Day, in New Orleans, en route to Fort Sam Houston. Owing to sickness they were obliged to leave Kentucky sooner than they had expected to.

FORT MOTT.

Salem, N.J., Dec. 30, 1910.

Capt. M. H. Barry, 36th Co., O.A.C., made a very fitting and appropriate talk to the men at the Christmas Eve entertainment stating he enjoyed their successful effort to make a merry Christmas at the post. Captain Barry is one of our real old timers; although young in years his service has been extensive and his military record is one any man would be proud of.

Many men are away on leave, but left a little donation behind to have Santa Claus help the little ones out.

Private Wright, our talented steamfitter, made a miniature mule for Santa Claus that was so natural that he began to eat the branches of the Christmas tree. The mule is now kept in the corral.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 26, 1910.

Camp Francis W. Mansfield, U.S.W.V., gave a fine Christmas tree entertainment last evening in the post hall. Sergeant Mitchum, Co. K, 2d Inf., and a detail had been out in the Bear Paw Mountains for a week after trees and greens and brought in a thirty-foot tree, which was placed on the stage and beautifully decorated by Sergt. Frank G. J. Murray, Co. M, 2d Inf. All the children of the post were "athered in the post hall and the hall was filled by the officers, soldiers and of the garrison. Santa Claus (Cook John Beach, Co. I, 2d Inf.) arrived at 7:30 p.m. by aeroplane and distributed the presents, one for each child, and oranges and candy for all, including the grown folks. Cook Beach was imitable and left here for Forts Harrison and Missoula. Many of the children were required to recite a verse before receiving their presents.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained the officers and ladies informally on Christmas Eve. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Chant, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Preston, Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Miss Rappeley and Lieutenant Craig.

Lieut. Bruce R. Campbell, 2d Inf., left on Wednesday on a two months' leave, which he will spend at his home in Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Chant, of Spokane, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fredendall. Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain were guests of Capt. and Mrs. George D. Freeman for Christmas dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Hanson B. Black received Christmas afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall gave a chafing-dish supper Christmas evening to their guest, Mrs. Chant, and Capt. and

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Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Lieutenant Craig. The soldiers of the 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry gave a large masquerade ball at the post hall on Jan. 12. A delicious Welsh rabbit was made at the club last Friday evening at the regular card party by Captains Lincoln and Freeman.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 3. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, except South Carolina, are due to arrive at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on Jan. 16.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DELAWARE, 1st O.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st O.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MICHIGAN, 1st O.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st O.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VERMONT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VIRGINIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.O., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MONTANA, A.O., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.O., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

WASHINGTON, A.O., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At Gravesend, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Dec. 31 from the navy yard, New York, for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. Arrived Dec. 29 at La Guayra, Venezuela. Tentative itinerary of the Solace: Arrive La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 29, leave Jan. 5, 1911; arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 8, leave Jan. 14; arrive Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 14. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. Arrived Jan. 2 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

A general plan of operations of the Pacific Fleet for the year 1911 is announced.

On January 1 the home yard of the West Virginia will be changed from Mare Island to Puget Sound.

During January, February and March the Maryland and West Virginia will conduct coal tests in the vicinity of Puget Sound.

On January 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Colorado will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for repairs, remaining there until about March 15.

During January, February and March the California, South Dakota and Pennsylvania will exercise on the Southern California coast.

All six vessels of this fleet will hold battle target practice and steaming trials in April in the vicinity of Santa Barbara.

In May, June and July the West Virginia, Maryland, California and Colorado will exercise in the vicinity of Puget Sound, the West Virginia and Maryland continuing the coal tests if not completed by that time.

Upon the completion of battle practice in April the Pennsylvania will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for boiler repairs, remaining until about July 15, and the South Dakota will go to Mare Island for repairs.

Elementary target practice will be held by all six vessels in August.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At San Francisco, Cal.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James O. Gillmore. At San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. Arrived Dec. 30 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NAVAJO (tender). Btzn. Daniel Dowling. At San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

QALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. At Hong Kong, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George O. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Charles M. Fahn. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btzn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Btzn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PATUXENT, Chief Btzn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PISOATAQUA, Btzn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Chief Btzn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECOMSEH, Btzn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TRITON, At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNOAS, Chief Btzn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
WOPATUOK, Btzn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btzn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
BAILEY (torpedo boat). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Dec. 27 at New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton O. Decker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
CHYENNE, M. Chief Btzn. Frederick B. Hazard. In commission in the navy at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Chyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William B. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Sailed Dec. 28 from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, for Monrovia, Liberia. The Des Moines is under orders to proceed to

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the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry G. Dinger. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. Arrived Dec. 28 at the navy yard, New York. The Dubuque is under orders to proceed to the West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Arrived Dec. 27 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. Sailed Dec. 28 from Hampton Roads, Va., for San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Sailed Jan. 2 from Kingston, Jamaica, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st O.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Osark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Paducah has been assigned to surveying duty on the Central American coast, and will sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 1 to that station. She will be based on Colon. The surveying season will be from February to July, inclusive. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. Arrived Dec. 29 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

PEORIA, G., Btzn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. Arrived Jan. 2 at Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Dec. 29 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

SALAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Arrived Dec. 25 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STRINGHAM (torpedo boat). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Dubuque will relieve the Tacoma on the Central American coast in January, after which the Tacoma will return to her home yard, New York. The Dubuque is expected to be ready to leave the Portsmouth Yard about Dec. 22, and to arrive on the Central American coast about Jan. 15.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived Dec. 30 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Arrived Dec. 29 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Brest, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Francisco, Cal. The Vicksburg will leave San Francisco about Jan. 4 to resume duty on the West Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Wheeling will leave the Portsmouth Yard about Jan. 15 for the Caribbean, where she will relieve the Marietta. The Marietta will then return to the navy yard, Portsmouth.

WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, O., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. Sailed Jan. 2 from Amapala, Honduras, for Acapulco, Mexico, en route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander
Send mail for boats of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

OUTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SALMON (submarine). Lieut. David A. Weaver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few matted pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. But on top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed. Then we decided to try Cuticura. After three days you could see the body gaining a little skin. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, L. I., N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, 1909."

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightie. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.
FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.
BOWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOOSASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James O. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bten. William Martin. At Coden, Ala. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low. At Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Ombreland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Parcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertelotte. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bten. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Arrived Dec. 26 at Manila, P.I.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomas, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwona, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sebag, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotoyomo, Bremerton, Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Taconic, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Uncas, Norfolk, Va.
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Baltimore, at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Charlotte, at Puget Sound.
Chattanooga, at Puget Sound.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cleveland, Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
McKea, at Newport, R.I.
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Miantonomah, at Philadelphia.
Milwaukee, at Puget Sound.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Monadnock, at Cavite.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Ohio, at New York.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Pansy, at Cavite.
Puritan, Norfolk, Va.
Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
St. Louis, at Puget Sound.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siletto, at Newport.
Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Talbot, at Newport.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn.
(En route St. Louis, Mo.)
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Newbern, N.C.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Hawke, Buffalo, N.Y.
Granite State, New York city.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Glochester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Isle de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Onaida, Washington, D.C.
Ozark, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tonopah, navy yard, New York city.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.G. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.
Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in temporary command. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., will assume command on Jan. 13, 1911.
Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will assume command in April, 1911.
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Smith, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D. H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; E, M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F, L, in Philippines—address Manila; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T. Cos. G will sail from Honolulu in October, 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Cos. I will sail from San Francisco for station at Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I, K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.;



G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

A, B, C and D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. DuChesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., and nine troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911, and Troops E and F on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, F, H, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, sailed for Manila Dec. 5, 1910. Address Manila, P.I. Troops D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop G, Ft. Huachuca; Troop E, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs., arrived May 2, 1909. Will sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1911 for station at Fort Robinson, Neb., and Forts Huachuca and Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs., arrived April 6, 1909. Will sail for U. S. March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oahu, H.T., July 5, 1911; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., C, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs., and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Washington; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Washington; Batteries A and B will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; G, Fort Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	42d. Philippines. Address, Manila.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
11th. Philippines. Address, Manila.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
13th. Philippines. Address, Manila.	50th. Philippines. Address, Manila.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	51st. Philippines. Address, Manila.
16th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
18th. Philippines. Address, Manila.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., will proceed to Ft. Hancock, N.J., for station about the latter part of May, 1911, upon arrival of 54th Co. from Manila.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	54th. Philippines. Address, Manila.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	55th. Philippines. Address, Manila.
22nd. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Du Pont, Del.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me., will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.	56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., will proceed to Ft. Ocock, Tex., for station about March 15, 1911.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	
28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.	
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	
30th. Ft. Gordon, Wash.	
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	



FISH—All Sea Foods

No better or more delicate flavor can be added to all fish cooking than by using

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

A perfect seasoning for Soups, Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Gravies and Salad Dressings.

It Aids Digestion. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

57th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th.*Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st.*Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d.*Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d.*Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th.*Ft. Milley, Cal.
65th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th.*Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th.*Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st.*Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d.*Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th.*Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th.*Ft. Sargents, Cal.
76th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th.*Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th.*Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th.*Key West, Bks., Fla.
81st.*Ft. Du Pont, Del.
82d.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d.*Ft. Bakers, Mass.
84th.*Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th.*Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th.*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th.*Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th.*Ft. Williams, Me.
90th.*Ft. McKinley, Me., will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.
91st.*Jackson Bks., La.
92d.*Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d.*Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th.*Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J., will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911.
96th.*Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th.*Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th.*Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th.*Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d.*Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d.*Ft. Howard, Md.
104th.*Ft. Washington, Md.
105th.*Ft. Ruger, H.T.
106th.*Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th.*Ft. Preble, Me.
108th.*Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th.*Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th.*Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th.*Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th.*Ft. Du Pont, Del.
*Mine companies.

113th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th.*Ft. Rosserans, Cal.
116th.*Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th.*Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th.*Ft. Washington, Md.
120th.*Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st.*Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d.*Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d.*Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th.*Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th.*Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th.*Ft. Fremont, S.O.
128th.*Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th.*Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th.*Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th.*Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th.*Ft. Philippines, Address, Manila.
139th.*Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th.*Ft. Howard, Md.
141st.*Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d.*Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d.*Ft. Washington, Md.
144th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th.*Ft. Philippines, Address, Manila. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.
147th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th.*Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th.*Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th.*Ft. Warren, Mass.
151st.*Ft. Andrews, Mass.
152d.*Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d.*Ft. Williams, Me.
154th.*Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th.*Ft. Williams, Me.
156th.*Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th.*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
158th.*Presidio, S.F., Cal.
159th.*Ft. Ruger, H.T.
160th.*Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st.*Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d.*Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d.*Ft. Pickens, Fla.
164th.*Jackson Bks., La.
165th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th.*Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft.

Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; the 9th Band will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910. 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1911.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Schofield Bks., H.T., March 5, 1911; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assinibone, Mont., will sail for Ft. Shafter, H.T., June 5, 1911.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for San Francisco Sept. 15, 1911. Hqrs., eight companies and Machine-Gun Platoon will go to Madison Bks., N.Y., and four companies to Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco May 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1911.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived Mar. 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from Manila July 15, 1911, for Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., will sail for Manila April 5, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah, will sail for Manila May 6, 1911.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Liacum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from Manila June 5, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., will sail in June, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C, D and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for Manila June 5, 1911.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and O, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayo, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

"COMING BACK."

An Army officer who has just been detailed to the Fort Leavenworth School of the Line shows the following letter from his son at West Point:

"West Point, N.Y., Dec. 4, 1910.

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to school again. I hope you will stand well in your class, and I hope to hear good reports of your work.

"Your loving son,

"C—B—"

In a certain camp a battalion was being instructed on "How to take a convoy through an open country." One company was told off to represent a convoy, the men being instructed that they were to represent horses, cows and wagons. After being halted a short time the advance signal was given and the convoy moved on, but the major noticed that one man continued to lie down, and, galloping up to him in a rage, said: "Man, why don't you advance?" The soldier replied: "I can't, sir." Major: "You can't? What do you mean?" "I'm a wagon," said the soldier, "and I've got a wheel off."—Tit-Bits.

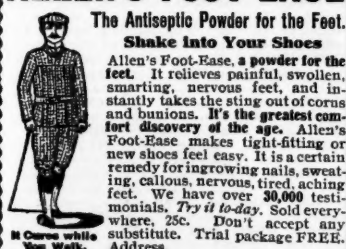
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The government of India allow a certain number of sporting rifles to each regiment for game shooting. On one occasion a young Irish soldier, who had no previous experience of shooting at anything except the rifle butts, went out with a party of soldier sportsmen, and, espying a bird sitting on a twig near a pond, blazed away at it, after which he hurried over to pick up the spoil of his gun. What he happened to find there was a dead frog, which he raised carefully at arm's length, looking at it with a puzzled air. Finally he remarked: "Well, but ye was a divil of a foine-lookin' bird before I blew the feathers off ye!"

The recent rioting in Cork, with its list of eighty in the surgeons' hands, is an echo of the Irish election of the past. When Lord Charles Beresford stood for Waterford in 1874 an old Irishman deplored the disappearance of these strenuous contests: "Shure ye're no man," he remarked to Lord Charles, and gave his reasons for the indictment. "Arrah, then, the last time wan of yer family stud for the county it's up to me ankles I was in blood, and up to me brains in whisky; but sorrow a dhrop of ayther I've seen this time."

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 10, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3207: Speed gears for training turrets.—Sch. 3209: Steam winch.—Sch. 3215: Steel plates, steel or wrought-iron pipe.—Sch. 3216: Sheet brass, copper tubing.—Sch. 3217: Magnesia pipe covering, silver lead and sea-coal facings.—Sch. 3218: Thermostat frames and thermometers, telephone headgear, insulating tape.—Sch. 3219: Flour, green coffee.—Sch. 3220: China mess gear, safes, lye, sodium carbonate, cotton sheeting.—Sch. 3221: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 3222: Nonslipping treads, copper kettles, coffee urns, painter's dusters, bellows and rigging leather.—Sch. 3223: Red lead, aluminum paint, crude oil.—Sch. 3224: Bar iron, steel. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 12-27-10.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 17, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3227: Refrigerating machinery.—Sch. 3232: Generator sets, transformers.—Sch. 3243: Lighting wire.—Sch. 3245: Rubber combs, black pepper. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 1-8-11.